The Nation.

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The Week.

WE must, all things considered, admit that the Republicans have been very moderate in giving up one of their principal instrumentalities in the last two canvasses, namely, forged and garbled quotations from English newspapers. These quotations sometimes showed the admiration of the English press for something which the Democrats were doing, but more frequently contained either horrible accounts of the havoc the tariff was playing with British industry, or else dismal forebodings as to the havoc it would play if the Republicans kept their hold on the American Government. Sometimes these extracts purported to come from leading journals like the *Times* and *Economist*, and the passage quoted was prepared for use here by a change in punctuation, or by dropping a clause of a sentence, or by the total omission of a qualifying context. More frequently, however, the safer process was resorted to of taking the quotation from some obscure or non-existent journal—like the *Iron Æra*, or Liverpool *Echo*, which was unknown here or difficult to get hold of for verification. In these cases all restraint was laid aside, and the foreigner was made to say exactly what suited the occasion. The Liverpool *Echo* has been very useful in this way. Its language is so pat that, as it is never heard of here except during Presidential campaigns, one is always inclined to believe either that, like Mrs. Harris, there is no such paper, or that it is maintained simply to supply extracts for American campaign documents. The end and aim of all these extracts is the same, namely, to drive us into carrying on our Government not in such a manner as will best subserve our own interests, in the opinion of our wisest citizens, but in such manner as will most spite and damage foreigners. It is only on this view that the irritation caused among foreigners by our domestic policy can have any value for us as a political guide.

In this canvass the production of bogus or inaccurate statistics on the platform has been substituted for these forged quotations, and it is much more effective. Nothing is more telling on the platform than big figures rolled off in a sonorous way, and yet nowhere are statistics in any quantity more out of place than on the platform. Figures on any subject owe all their value to strict accuracy, and, when they are used for political purposes, not only must the addition and subtraction and multiplication and division be correct, but the source from which they come must be above suspicion and easily ascertainable. On the platform, of course, these guarantees can rarely be supplied. Another protectionist device which has played an important part in this canvass is the effort to persuade the Irish that, as English rule over Irishmen has been odious and bad, all English modes of governing Englishmen themselves are therefore to be eschewed and even detested. Irishmen are asked to hate and vote against a tariff for revenue only, because this is the kind of tariff Englishmen have for themselves—which is about as sensible as asking Irishmen to abandon bookkeeping by double entry because the English use it in keeping their public accounts. We are sorry to say, plenty of Irishmen are foolish enough to believe this and act on the belief, thus furnishing Englishmen with another argument against home rule; for, they say, "What kind of rule would it be carried on by men whom the Yankees gull so easily?"

Ex-Congressman Butterworth's speech in Cooper Union on Saturday night showed that he still is disposed to play the part of Republican *enfant terrible* in discussing the tariff. His outbreak against the McKinley monstrosities on the floor of Congress, on May 13, 1890, did not embarrass him in the least as a stump-speaker, for he affirmed that he has since "had no reason to change his views." And he made this assertion good at more than one point in his speech, expressing his contempt for "the extreme tariff men," and saying, of the almost unanimous contention of the Republican party that a protective tariff lowers prices, that, if this is true, "the whole system would be a sham and a fraud." By what inadvertence the *Tribune* printed these un-Republican utterances of his we cannot guess. It may yet reproduce his famous prophecy in Congress: "I assert that there never was a time in the history of the Republican party when it was in more danger of defeat than upon this one suggested idea that it is permissible to levy tribute upon all the people of this country of 65,000,000 to confer a benefit upon a few hundreds."

It has been supposed that Mr. McKinley, though narrow-minded and ignorant, was at least honest in his fanaticism, but it is hard to believe this in the face of his continued use of statements which are both false on their face, and to which his attention has been repeatedly called as being such. On Monday night in Brooklyn he asserted again: "England paid $230,000,000 in gold at the end of the year to settle a balance of trade in our favor. We've got that money now." That gross and palpable falsehood was greeted with "great applause" by the immense audience of Republicans who heard it. Probably McKinley's audiences are partly responsible for his carelessness about the truth. They wildly cheer everything he says, true or false, and why should he take pains to be accurate?

One point in his speech may do very well for an Ohio audience, but it was a good deal of a blunder to try to make it in this part of the country. He held up a pitcher and said that, but for the duty of 55 per cent. upon that kind of ware, it could not be made in this country. This is an echo of what a Trenton potter said to the McKinley Committee on Ways and Means, when demanding higher duties: "It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether this struggling industry shall be destroyed for the benefit of foreign manufacturers." Of course he got the duty he had "bought and paid for," but the true inwardness of his "struggling industry" was made public not long after in the prospectus of the "Trenton Potteries Company," in which it was shown that the earnings on the common stock of the five leading firms entering into the Trust were 16 per cent. in 1891, and had averaged 11 per cent. for the three years previous. On the appraised value of the entire property the annual net profits for three years were equal to an average dividend of 22½ per cent.; in 1891 they were equal to a dividend of 29 per cent. The Trust was organized with a capital of $3,000,000, at least half of which was water, and of course McKinley will have to see to it that a good per cent. is earned on water and all, or else there will be another pitiful cry in behalf of a "struggling industry."

Mr. Depew's growing taste for flippancy has so far demoralized his political oratory that his audiences are beginning to revolt. He stopped in Indianapolis to make a speech on his way home from Chicago, and even a journalistic supporter of Harrison like the *News* felt constrained to publish next day in its editorial columns a most stinging rebuke of "the vulgarity and indecency which in certain places marred his speech." It appears from the editorial article in the *News* that, in the presence of an audience which included some of the most cultivated ladies in the city, "Mr. Depew had the audacity to insult his hearers by repeating a vulgar antediluvian anecdote (untruthfully pretending that he was a witness of the incident described, a day or two before at Chicago), and by making an indecent allusion which must cause the witty orator's cheeks to burn with shame every time he recalls it." The *News* article concludes with the remark that "the only thing to do when he finished his speech was to sprinkle a disinfectant." Other speakers who have taken up

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Mr. Depew's rôle of treating everything as a joke might well take warning from this illustration of the depths to which they may sink.

Mr. Stevenson has written his letter of acceptance, which, like that of the Republican candidate for the same office, is somewhat longer than such documents used to be. The reason why has been explained in an interesting passage in Mr. Blaine's late article in the *North American Review*, in which, speaking of the great length of President Harrison's letter of acceptance, he says:

> "Formerly the platform was of the first importance. Diligent attention was given, not only to every position advanced, but to the phrase in which it was expressed. The Presidential candidate was held closely to the text, and made no excursions beyond it. Now the position of the candidate as defined by himself is of far more weight with the voters, and the letter of acceptance has come to be the legitimate creed of the party."

Mr. Cleveland has this time adhered to the earlier practice by writing a letter about one-third the length of Gen. Harrison's, and Mr. Reid's and Mr. Stevenson's cover about the same amount of space. It is difficult to compare the letters of the two Vice-Presidential candidates. We are bound to admit, however, if, as Mr. Reid has said in his *Tribune*, his own letter was "plain-spoken, intelligible, and uncompromising," and "markedly in contrast with the nebulous utterances and disingenuous silence of Mr. Cleveland," or in other words was much better than Mr. Cleveland's, it is *à fortiori* much better than Mr. Stevenson's. However this may be, the passage in Mr. Stevenson's which was looked for with most interest was that containing his views about the currency, for it is his supposed unsoundness about silver which has made some Mugwumps question whether they ought this year to vote for Mr. Cleveland. "Mr. Cleveland," they said to themselves, "is mortal, and if he should die, we should have a Vice-President who would sign a free-coinage bill, and after that the deluge." Mr. Stevenson has in his letter done what he could to dissipate these apprehensions by quoting the Democratic platform on the currency question and adding his own endorsement in the following terms:

> "To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound, honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage-earner, or the farmer, it is all-important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket, shall be of equal, unquestioned, and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power."

Consequently, unless Mr. Stevenson is unusually false, which nobody alleges of him, if he should ever become President he will veto any bill which creates a silver dollar for which a gold dollar cannot be obtained in exchange; and such a silver dollar is the only one a "silver man" would care for.

There is no great degree of interest about the letters of acceptance of the two candidates for Mayor in this city, since the success of the Democratic ticket by a large majority is fully assured. Nevertheless, every citizen will want to know what the next Mayor has to say in his own behalf and in Tammany's. So far as it goes, Mr. Gilroy's statement is correct that "every municipal government owes to the people who sustain it well-paved and well-lighted thoroughfares, an abundant supply of wholesome water, an efficient system of street-cleaning, protection to life and property either from lawlessness or conflagration, and the adoption and enforcement of intelligent rules for the preservation of the public health." But it is not true that "all of these functions have been efficiently discharged by the government of this city for the past four years," which covers Mr. Gilroy's incumbency of the Public Works Department. It is true, however, that there has been during this period a most gratifying advance in the important matter of street-cleaning, and that the cleanliness of the city has been vastly improved during the past six months as compared with the previous three years and six months. The primary credit for this great reform belongs to private citizens, and most of all to a public-spirited woman; but Mrs. Kinnicutt herself is the first to acknowledge that the Tammany Commissioner of Public Works, and still more the Tammany Street-Cleaning Commissioner (Mr. Brennan), have administered the new system with vigor and success. The streets of New York are undoubtedly clean now, and Tammany has, for the first time, some excuse for "pointing with pride" to the cleanliness of the municipality.

The managers of both parties concede one State to Weaver—Nevada. The silver issue is the controlling one in that mining camp, and the larger part of the Republicans, headed by Senator Stewart, with most of the Democrats, are supporting the third-party ticket. Nevada has three electoral votes, although its population has been shrinking for many years, and the total poll shrank from 19,766 in 1870 to only 12,605 in 1888. It is possible that these few thousand miners in what was formerly a "sure Republican State" may deprive Harrison of a majority in the electoral college, and throw the election of President into the Democratic House.

Iowa votes for the first time this year under the Australian system, and the familiar complaints against the reform are heard from the Republican organs. The *Iowa State Register*, the leading Republican newspaper, denounces it as "a new and cumbersome mode of balloting," and predicts that "there will be a good many stay-at-homes unless the voters are promptly instructed as to how to prepare and cast their ballots." But the trouble is that many of the "sensitive" Republicans are so sensitive that they will not even attend a ballot-reform school so as to learn how to prepare and cast their ballots. As Mr. L. E. Chittenden said of the Vermont "sensitives" in his letter to the New York *Tribune* a few weeks ago: "Old farmers who have been accustomed to vote openly for the candidates they wish to support resent any interference with their ballots. They will not go into a shanty or behind a door to prepare them—they will not ask or take instructions from anybody concerning them." The "old farmer" is much the same in Iowa as in Vermont, and there is, therefore, every reason to believe that the Republicans will suffer seriously next week from the adoption of this reform in the Western State, as they lately did in the Eastern one.

Unfortunately for the Republicans, they cannot stand such a loss in Iowa. In Vermont they could lose nearly 10,000 votes and still have a plurality of about 19,000. But in Iowa they were in a minority of 7,816 last year, and that, too, on the heaviest vote ever cast in the history of the State. In 1888 there were cast for President in Iowa 404,130 votes, while in 1891 the total for Governor was 420,214—more than 16,000 larger. We think this is the only case on record in an old and well-settled State where the vote for President in a warmly-contested year has been exceeded by the vote for Governor in a State election not long afterwards. It shows that the "reserve vote," upon which the Republicans always place so much reliance, was "out" in Iowa last year, and that the reëlection of the Democratic Governor was no snap judgment. If the Australian system is going to make a good many Republicans who turned out last year stay at home this year, the outlook for Harrison cannot be considered encouraging.

The Wisconsin Democrats have made their third trial at reapportioning the State for members of the Legislature, the first two attempts having been such gross gerrymanders that they were annulled as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. From the comments of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the chief Republican newspaper of the State, we judge that the last measure is about as fair as any party usually passes. "The differences in the population of the Assembly districts," it says, "are inconsiderable, and arise for the most part from the proper disposition, inspired by the holy wrath of the Supreme Court, to make a district of any county having anything near the quota of population. But the hand of the gerrymander is in it, nevertheless"—and it proceeds to show how the Democratic county of Ozaukee, with 14,943 population, is made a district, while the Republican county of Buffalo, with 15,997 population, is not also made a district,

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but is joined to another Republican county, making a total population of 23,000; how Chippewa County, with a population of 25,153, is cut into two districts because the Democrats can carry one, while Vernon, with 25,111, is a single district because no Democratic district can be carved out of the county—and so on. The Democrats expect this act to stand, and estimate that it will give them the Legislature by about a dozen majority, and thereby a United States Senator to succeed Philetus Sawyer. But experience has repeatedly shown that the gerrymander is as likely as not to prove a boomerang.

We were glad to see that a clergyman of this city preached a sermon on Sunday on the sin of bribery and the wickedness of those who raise a huge corruption fund for the purpose of carrying an election. This is a timely topic, and we wish it might be generally chosen as a subject for pulpit discourses on the coming Sunday. There ought to be an especially pointed sermon on this theme preached in Wanamaker's church, and it would be a good thing, too, in the case of so difficult a sinner to convict, to follow it up with an address in Wanamaker's Sunday-school on the same subject, and also to work in a talk on it at the last prayer-meeting before the election. We take it as a matter of course that Senator Quay will be present next Sunday in the Presbyterian church which he has lately endowed, and we commend to his pastor, too, the duty of discoursing on the severe retribution which is certain to overtake bribers in the next world. He ought to make it specially clear that it will be vain to plead as a defence the fact that the briber voted to keep the World's Fair closed on Sunday.

The elimination of the silver issue becomes more obvious as the end of the campaign approaches. Some of the more unscrupulous Republican politicians in the East, like Henry Cabot Lodge, and the more reckless organs, like the Boston *Journal*, make a pretence of believing that the re-election of Harrison is necessary in order to avert free coinage—even when Republican organs and Republican candidates for Congress in Colorado are supporting him as a much better friend of silver than Cleveland. But more intelligent and candid Republicans confess that free coinage is equally impossible whichever candidate is elected. In an editorial article entitled "An Issue Settled," the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says that the defeat of the Free-Coinage Bill at the last session "means the death of free coinage as an issue. It has settled itself. The facts which are coming to light day after day—facts which the silver-men have kept in the background as long as they dared—are such as to put an end for ever to any agitation in favor of free coinage of silver at the existing ratio." The *Pioneer Press* reviews the enormous development of the silver-mining business during the last few years, with the resulting fall in the price of silver bullion, and thinks that "we must be prepared for a decline of silver to probably not more than half the present quotation, and a corresponding diminution in the actual value of the silver dollar. This," it adds, "disposes of the free-coinage issue."

The negro preachers have always been the main reliance of the Republican politicians for keeping the negro vote solid, and the churches have often been used as the party headquarters. It is therefore a noteworthy sign of the times when colored clergymen announce their repudiation of Republicanism and their intention to support Cleveland. One such case is that of the Rev. Joseph W. Crofton, described as one of the most prominent colored preachers in the South, who published a card in a Memphis newspaper last week renouncing the Republican party because of his opposition to the Force Bill and the high-tariff system, and promising to take the stump for Cleveland. A still more prominent convert is Bishop J. M. Brown of the African Methodist Church, who has written an open letter stating his belief that the time has passed for the colored men as a race to cast their vote solidly for one party, and giving the reasons why in his opinion it is the duty of the colored man who wishes to advance the interests of his race to vote for Cleveland. Mr. Crofton says that in his travels through Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee he has found hundreds of colored men who have always heretofore voted the Republican ticket, but who are going to vote for Cleveland this year, and it is well known that the Democratic ticket in Georgia received much support from this class at the recent State election. The solidity of the negro vote has been the worst obstacle to the progress of the race, and it is most encouraging to see the race beginning to divide, like the white race.

Lord Salisbury has written an article in the *National Review* examining the Liberal threat to create new peers to swamp the Conservative majority in the House of Lords—a threat which carried the Reform Bill in 1832, after all other means had failed. He says, and says truly, that this course, if once entered on, would be revolutionary, or at all events could only be justified by a state of national feeling overwhelmingly in favor of the policy advocated in the House of Commons and against that advocated in the House of Lords. No such state of feeling, he says, now appears to exist in favor of Mr. Gladstone's home-rule policy, if one may judge from the last election. The swamping process applied to the House of Lords would, therefore, be revolutionary, and, if used by one party, would certainly be used also by the other, and end in the destruction of the Upper House. There is much show of reason in all this, but Lord Salisbury overlooks certain considerations bearing on it more or less directly. One is that it would, as tit for tat, be in a measure justified by the Tory plan of governing Ireland, which during the last seven years has been distinctly revolutionary, inasmuch as it has practically suspended trial by jury and created new offences triable before removable magistrates only, in one portion of the kingdom, not in order to meet a temporary emergency, but as a permanent system. The Liberals now in office have met this by the plan, in many ways objectionable, of refusing to execute the law, but they could not, as the House of Lords now stands, possibly get the act repealed.

Lord Salisbury also cites the provisions contained in the Constitutions of the United States, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Greece, and Switzerland against hasty changes of a grave character in the organic law or constitution of the government, and says the House of Lords in England furnishes the only hindrance to such changes in England. But he overlooks the fact that, in all these countries, changes in the composition of all branches of the Legislature follow, as a matter of course, from changes in public opinion as indicated by the election. The voters, in other words, control the upper as well as the lower house, though not so directly. The English House of Lords, on the other hand, is not affected in the least by any elections. The majority in it has for a hundred years belonged to the same party, and is not in the smallest degree amenable to popular opinion. In fact, it is an institution whose existence, in its present shape, is incompatible with government by popular suffrage, and would, in any of the countries which Lord Salisbury cites, be abolished or altered.

The confidence of European investors in the recovery of Chili from the shock of civil war, and in her conservative financial management, was shown by the way the new Chilian loan was taken up. It was for $9,000,000 at 5 per cent., the price of issue being 95. The Messrs. Rothschild offered $5,000,000 of this on the London market on October 19, and in a single day the amount applied for was upwards of $150,000,000, and in three days the new bonds were quoted at a premium of 3 per cent. This result is highly creditable to Chili, especially in view of the general distrust of South American securities, and proves afresh the great advantage of sound management of the finances and a long record of punctuality in meeting all foreign obligations.

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THE MORAL ISSUE.

IT is now more than four years since President Cleveland's message made protection the great issue between the parties, and whoever reviews the course of discussion during this period cannot fail to be impressed with the development of the popular comprehension of the subject. At first every one was taken by surprise. The opposition of the Democrats to the principle of protection was felt to be purely formal, and one of their ablest and most popular leaders, the late Samuel J. Randall, was as orthodox on this subject as any Pennsylvania Republican. To be suddenly called upon to defend the musty platitudes of the platform, formulas inherited from a departed generation and repeated without thought of their significance, was as embarrassing to the ordinary Democrat as it would be to most people to have to state the arguments in favor of the Copernican system. Both parties, it may be said, were ignorant of the strength of the case against protection, and the Republicans accepted the issue with delight, anticipating an easy victory. They won a victory, but it was as ominous to the Republicans as Pyrrhus's victory over the Romans was to him. They had brought forward the free-trade scarecrow as their great reliance, but, so far from stampeding their adversaries by panic, they prevailed over them only by bribery and trading, and with all their strategy they were left in the minority.

It was evident enough after this that protection was no longer a name to conjure with, and that the battle was to be one of argument. So soon as the Democrats recovered from their surprise, they found that what they had repeated as political platitudes were propositions that rested upon experience and were supported by reason. They found at their hands a perfect arsenal of weapons of the most scientific construction, against which the protectionists could bring only a collection of mediæval fallacies which had long been the laughing-stock of all trained logicians and economists. The "infant industry" fallacy was too decrepit to be of much service. It had become as ridiculous as that "profane patriarch" described by the lamented A. Ward, who used to get drunk every Fourth of July and weep bitterly because he was an orphan. The balance-of-trade fallacy, the real tap-root of protectionism, could not be made to fit the facts of our commerce. The home-market fallacy was not adapted to the consumption of a people half of whom were farmers and most of whose exports were agricultural products. There was nothing to do but to swear stoutly that protection raised wages and diminished profits, and that protective duties were paid by foreigners. But it was easy to show that in that case we had a tariff for revenue and not for protection, while every workman able to count knew whether his wages were raised better than any one else.

The result of the discussion has thus been to drive protectionists out of the court of reason. They keep up the fight by reiterating falsehoods that have ceased to deceive, and by threatening disasters that no longer terrify. Many of the more intelligent among them have had their eyes opened to the weakness of the Republican cause by listening to the arguments by which the Republicans have been driven to support it. The more self-respecting have become affected with "apathy," which simply means that they decline as thinking beings to endorse the insane contentions of the high-protection fanatics. There remain only an old guard who hate their traditional opponents too bitterly to yield, no matter how badly or how wickedly they are led, and a mass of voters either pecuniarily interested or uninformed, the wreck of a glorious army. The educated men are gone, except those who are too old to change; and the party that once numbered almost all the college professors among its members, now hopes to succeed in its "American policy" by naturalizing Italians and Russians.

This narrowing of the issues between the parties has proceeded rapidly of late. It is perhaps still open to discussion whether protection has raised the wages of the employees of protected manufacturers. It would seem extraordinary if such tremendous machinery should altogether fail of its predicted effect. But it is becoming evident that the public are no longer greatly interested in the answer to this question. They have awakened to the fact that there is more involved in protection than dollars and cents. As Sir Walter Scott said, it does not follow because you have demonstrated that a certain line of conduct is most consistent with men's interest, that you have therefore and thereby demonstrated that they will adopt it of course. If it were conceded that protection increased the wealth of the people, that would by no means end the matter. Slowly, but of late with increasing clearness, the American people are coming to see that the principle involved is not one of money but of government, not one of expediency but of justice. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Schurz, and Mr. MacVeagh have shown them that under protection the taxes to be paid by the people are determined by a small group of rich men, and that the elected representatives of the people merely register the will of the tariff beneficiaries. Congress ceases to be a deliberative body, and the defenders of protection thank God!

It may be urged that the protected manufacturers are but trustees, and the higher profits insured them by favoring tariffs are diffused through the whole community, enhancing wages and stimulating industry. Unfortunately, the "Trusts" that interest our great manufacturers are not of this beneficent character; but were the contention true it would be immaterial. It involves the principle of an aristocracy and not of a democracy. The American citizen does not desire to have the benefits of his Government held in trust for him. Such benefits as Government has to offer he considers that he is directly entitled to. No intermediaries are necessary, and all history shows that their existence leads to wrong and injustice. Our Government is founded upon equality; but there can be no equality when private citizens are armed with the taxing power for their own immediate emolument, no matter with what benevolence they afterwards distribute their gains. The principle is wrong, and the heart of the common people is now stirring with the determination that this wrong shall not continue.

The significance of our constitutions and bills of rights lies solely in this, that they establish as the foundation of our society the principle that the powers of majorities are limited. The majority may be convinced that the minority should profess a certain religion, but the Constitution forbids persecution. The majority may sometimes desire to confiscate certain property, but the Constitution will not allow it. It has been found wise to limit the activity of Government to matters as to which there is substantial unanimity. At present a large minority, if not a majority, of the American people are satisfied that our protective tariff is unjust. Granting that a majority are sincerely of the opposite opinion, they are in the position of forcing their theory upon a reluctant people, upon the plea that it is for their good. It would seem to require the heart of an inquisitor to compel the poor of a country to pay tribute to the rich upon the plea that the rich would somehow restore it to the poor. A great emergency might justify such a policy, but to continue it under our present circumstances in the face of the deepening sense of injustice that it arouses, is a public wrong. Conscientious citizens, even though believers in protection, may well pause before casting their votes in favor of thrusting its present extreme form upon their exasperated countrymen.

MAKING POLITICS OF SCIENCE.

THE Statistical Bureau was established in order to make a science of politics; it is being conducted so as to make politics of science. The manner in which the census-takers were selected and the results reached by the census of population indicated this. The results reached by the census of manufactures have demonstrated it.

By a coincidence, the month of October, when the Presidential campaign is fairly on, is the time the bulletins on manufactures begin to appear. Nearly every day one of them is published, revealing to one astonished city after another the fact that it actually enjoys a prosperity such as no protectionist prophet ever dared to predict. The number of manufacturing

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establishments reported has almost everywhere doubled in the last decade, though, in the decade before, the number of establishments increased less than one per cent.; the number of hands has increased out of all proportion to the population, while the wages of labor have increased 50 per cent. without the laborers knowing it.

Unfortunately for Superintendent Porter, the field covered by his statistics was covered by other Republican statisticians during the same year, and the results reached by them differ widely from the results reached by him. In Massachusetts, for example, where his bulletin for Worcester shows wages averaging $541, the State Labor Report for 1890 showed the average wages to be but $369. In Michigan, where the wages reported do not differ essentially from those given by the State Labor Commissioner, the latter referred only to the wages of the men, while those of the census bulletin refer to men, women, and children. All over the country the actual wages reported in the bulletin bear a strange resemblance to Carroll D. Wright's report as to what wages would be if each hand taken on worked every day throughout the year at his temporary pay.

This last point is worth bringing out more clearly, for it indicates how wage statistics may be manipulated by any one who has a personal or partisan end to gain by manipulating them. In Part II. of Commissioner Wright's report of the National Labor Bureau for 1890 he publishes the wage-tables of several iron and steel establishments in various parts of the country, showing the "actual and theoretical time and earnings." In the first of these establishments the average rate of wages of men employed was $2.08; the number of working days was 365. The yearly earnings, if the men had worked continuously, would have been $760. The actual yearly earnings of the men was but $122. In the next establishment he notes, the average daily wages paid were $1.70, yet the actual yearly wages paid were but $154 instead of the $589 which an unscientific or unscrupulous statistician might have figured out. It is useless to multiply illustrations from this report. Superintendent Porter's bulletins themselves illustrate the methods he has employed and their value.

Take the bulletin for this city. In the preceding decade the marked feature of our industrial development was the growth and consolidation of existing establishments rather than the starting of new ones. No one was aware that this tendency had spent its force. Yet the bulletin for New York city sets forth that during the last decade the number of establishments increased 103 per cent., though the number of hands increased but 49 per cent. In other words, instead of the growth and consolidation of old firms, we find the number of firms increasing twice as fast as the number of employees.

But the reported increase in the number of employees is itself incredible if we assume that the Porter census of our population is credible. That census showed that 62,000 families had been added to our population; the manufacturing census shows that 124,000 hands have been added to the force in our factories. In case all other industries have remained stagnant, the two reports might be reconciled on the supposition that two persons have been sent into the factories for each family added to our population. But even this method of harmonizing Mr. Porter with himself is made a little difficult by his statement, in the bulletin before us, that part of the increase in wages is due to the relatively decreased number of women and children in many industries. That the employment of women is relatively decreasing in many industries is another sign of the millennium first discovered by Mr. Porter.

Yet the astounding increase in the number of firms and employees is as nothing to the reported increase in wages. In 1880 the wages paid in our factories were returned at $97,000,000; in 1890 the return is $228,000,000. The average wages per hand, it is said, have increased from $427 in 1880 to $663 in 1890. In 1880 the wages bill was but 21 per cent. of the value of the product. In 1890 it is 31 per cent. But it must not be supposed that this advance of labor has been at the expense of profits and rents. Protection protects capital as well as labor. It is the cost of raw material that has been reduced, and reduced without lowering the tariff. Ten years ago the cost of materials was just three times as much as the wages of labor; now it is only half again as much. The wages paid in 1890 were $228,000,000; the cost of materials was $357,000,000; the value of the product was $763,000,000. If we deduct the cost of the materials in order to find how much factory labor and capital between them added to the wealth of our city, we find it to be the sum of $406,000,000, or $1,300 for every family in the city. As less than half of our people are engaged in manufacturing industries, the average family income of these is very nearly three thousand a year. No Anarchist, in his wildest vision, ever dreamed of such wealth until the United States Census Bureau came to be administered as a party perquisite.

A SHORT-HAUL DECISION.

THE Western papers are very properly making much of the decision of Justice Brewer in the Iowa district of the Circuit Court of Appeals. It is unquestionably the most important interpretation of the Inter-State Commerce Act which has been made. The decision, rendered October 17, briefly stated, is to the effect that through-rates, when agreed to by two or more railroads, need bear no relation to the local rates imposed by either one of the carriers separately. This far-reaching opinion is arrived at by drawing a technical distinction in the use of the word "line" in the act to regulate commerce: any one railway constitutes a line, while any number of them formed into a through-route make another line, whose charges are independent of the charges of either company on its own traffic. The illustration introduced by Judge Brewer is, that if a rate from a small town to Chicago is fifteen cents per hundred and from Chicago to Cleveland is fifteen cents more, then a through-rate from the village to Cleveland may be twelve cents—lower than the sum of the local rates, and less than either local rate separately.

In the earlier decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission it was assumed that the law intended the whole system of railway tariffs to be interdependent, every rate to be proportional to every other rate. Judge Cooley's language was, "The smallest hamlet is to be put on an equality with the largest city," so that each village could have the opportunity of becoming a large distributing centre, so far as the transportation lines were concerned. As a theory this reasoning had undoubted attractions, being seemingly based on equal rights for all. But actual business is not conducted on that principle. Commercially the battle goes to the strongest; nor do tradesmen advance prices in order that weaker men may make a living. As a practical measure, enforced equality in railway charges resulted in lower prices to producers whose markets were restricted, and higher prices to consumers whose purchased products could not reach them cheaply. This extreme view was afterwards modified by the Inter-State Commission to the extent of saying that long hauls need not be charged proportionately as high as for shorter distances; still, the old interpretation of the law colored the later opinions.

One form which the controversy assumed was the debate upon the question whether through-rates ought to be less than the sum of the local tariffs. The question was a vital one for Kansas City, for example. If the farmers in the interior of the State could ship their wheat or corn direct to Chicago at a less rate than to Kansas City and thence by reshipment, manifestly the middlemen at the latter city had no excuse for existence. For their right to this jobbing trade in grain eastward and supplies westward, the merchants of Kansas City have always contended. In so far as their contention has been successful, it is probable that the farmer in Kansas has received less for his produce; for if prices of corn and wheat are made through competition at Liverpool and New York, then anything which prevents a lowering of the charge for transportation through is detrimental to agricultural interests. Abstract equality between Kansas City, Chicago, or New York may prove a dear right if purchased at the expense of actual profits to those most concerned. Judge Brewer's decision implies that producer or consumer, wherever located, has the right to sell in the dearest or buy in the cheapest market, and that railways, if

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they are to fulfil their proper function, can only assist in such distribution.

It must be acknowledged that such a principle will tend to perpetuate the supremacy of the cities now the centres of trade and manufacture. Chicago, for illustration, with its large capital and great energy, if railway rates are left to self-adjustment, must draw business from towns less important. In short, concentration of trade means favors in the charges for transportation. On the other hand, the railways may extend the market for the products grown or manufactured along their lines, so that town will compete with town and city with city, the trade victory going, as it must and ought to go, to the places best fitted to survive by reason of geographical location, superior ability, or the abundance of money. If we eliminate from view the abstract right of the hamlet to become a trade centre through equality in railway charges, it is correct economically, as Judge Brewer pronounces it correct legally, to say that local, station-to-station charges have little relation to through-rates. This abstract equality in business matters now cuts no particular figure; if railways have equal duties to all citizens, then the citizens who demand that equality of charge must pay for it in lower prices for things produced and higher prices for things consumed. Either theory of transportation may be carried to an extreme; the decision of Justice Brewer seems to mark a return towards a middle course.

The long-and-short haul section, as we have several times stated, should not have been incorporated in our act to regulate commerce. It applies a hard-and-fast rule to cases with varying conditions. These cases would, without this section, have been amenable to that part of the law forbidding unjust discrimination; and whether the discrimination was just or not could then have been discussed upon its merits, and not, as now, decided before trial. Justice Brewer's opinion, if taken up by other courts as a correct precedent, will go far towards correcting that economic error in our law by which, according to Judge Cooley, it was sought to make every village a possible distributing point through railway charges arranged theoretically to that end, and not allowed easy adjustment as are other prices in the business world.

SPOKEN ENGLISH.

WE made some comments in our issue of October 20, apropos of the recent report to the Overseers of Harvard College on the manner in which English composition is taught, or rather not taught, in the preparatory schools. As a rule they send their boys up to Harvard unable to write their mother tongue even decently. An article in the last *Forum*, by Dr. J. M. Rice, upon the condition of the public schools in Cincinnati and Buffalo, describes a state of things equally lamentable as regards the teaching of English speech. Dr. Rice has been visiting the public schools in various large cities, paying special attention to the capacity of the teachers as revealed in the examination of pupils under his own eye. He found an enormous amount of time and attention given to spelling, and some of the modes of making good spellers—singing the letters, for instance—very peculiar; but with this we are not now concerned. Here is one of the scenes he witnessed in a Cincinnati school:

> In one of the pieces read the word "merchant" appeared.
> "What is a merchant?" the teacher inquired, after one of the children had read the word.
> "A merchant is a tailor," answered one.
> "A merchant is a man what keeps dry-goods stores," said another.
> "A merchant is a man what buys cheap and kin sell dear," remarked a third.
> At last a little boy, with a triumphant air, cried out: "A merchant is a man what sells goods."
> The teacher corrected none of these mistakes in language; but when one of the children had read the sentence, "I broke the glass and I will pay for it," the teacher said, "What mistake did he make?"
> "Teacher," answered one, "he said 'glass' and he ought a' said 'glars.'"
> "Right," said the teacher.

This is one in a Buffalo school:

> When all was quiet, one of the pupils called out:
> "I ain't got no ruler."
> In answer to this the teacher, without correcting the child's language, said:
> "You don't need a ruler. Do it the way you *done* it yesterday."

We presume these illustrations could be multiplied *ad infinitum* in most of the schools in the country. Great attention is given in all of them to the spelling of words; little to the proper use of words themselves in composition, and none whatever to the most important use of all, their use in speech. Nor is this true of the schools only. It is true of the family. We presume there is no country in the world in which the classes that get a fair education in schools and colleges pay so little attention to the manner in which their children speak their mother tongue—that is, to correctness of accent, distinctness of enunciation, and grammatical collocation. The result is seen in a very remarkable degeneration of the spoken English, especially in New England, where the English of the last generation was, on the whole, taking the whole population together, probably the best in the world, while the English of this generation is to a sad degree slovenly, slangy, and indistinct; that is, the syllables are slurred over and the open vowels closed as if through sheer laziness. We have seen illustrations of this in the difference between the English of a father and his son or grandson, which would be painful to any one who looked on a pure and carefully guarded speech as one of the most precious of national inheritances. In many parts of the West this process of degeneration has gone so far that the English language has become a mere dialect, into which each individual introduces such varieties as he pleases.

Indeed, it may be said that as a rule the only class who now pay any attention to pronunciation and grammar and the choice of words in speaking are the ministers, and, except from them, since the lyceum lecturers of the Phillips, Chapin, and Curtis sort have died out, the people in many parts of the country never hear what may be called pure spoken English. The bar has long given up any attempt to take care of the language. Some lawyers in this city talk slang and bad grammar purposely in court in order to "get solid" with the jury, who never talk anything else. We have been told recently by a gentleman brought up in the West, who was graduated from Yale College, that until he went to New Haven, a lad of seventeen, he had never heard pure English, and, on hearing it from the Yale professors, it seemed to him a new and beautiful language, which he was delighted to think he understood. Parents seldom take any more pains to correct the solecisms and blunders of their children's speech than Dr. Rice's teachers. We heard of a case lately where a teacher, having undertaken to give some drill in enunciation and intonation to a girl in whom she was interested, was promptly stopped by a message from the child's mother, that "Mamie spoke well enough," and she desired her to talk "whatever way she wanted to."

One reason, and perhaps the most potent, why Europeans take better care of their language than we do is that in all the leading European countries correct speech and a good accent are, if not marks of a good social position, powerful aids in climbing into one. The pains which Irish and Scotch barristers, seeking their fortunes at the English bar, take to get rid of their brogue, would by most Americans be considered very ridiculous. So great a man as Lord Mansfield made it a subject of unwearied vigilance, and Lord Campbell says his Scotch origin was finally discoverable only through two or three words, which he never could master, one of them being solicitor, which he always made "soleecitor." A man who "drops his h's" in England, or sticks them on improperly, has to be very able, or witty, or wise to escape social damnation. A man to be well received in what is considered "good society," has not only to dress and use his knife and fork like a gentleman, but has to speak like a gentleman. His accent and grammar must indicate, whether truly or not, careful bringing up in a circle in which these things were considered of consequence. An English child's speech is watched as carefully as his morals or manners. The same thing is true of France, Germany, and Italy. The educated and well-to-do classes in these countries are expected to look after their native tongue. It is one of their charges, for neglect of which they are punished by loss of social consideration.

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Here we have no such stimulus to orthoepy or good grammar. One hears every day men who pride themselves on all sorts of social advantages, birth, education, clothes and money, and what not, talking like Southern "crackers"; and girls who think themselves the pink of fashion, gabbling in the tongue of cooks and housemaids. Liberty to talk in any way he pleases is, in fact, the birthright of the modern American child, and he uses it to produce a jargon, half made up of slovenly pronunciation and half of street slang uttered with a loud, harsh, bar-room intonation. Now that the country is beginning to pay some attention to the æsthetic side of life, this evil of bad language ought to be taken in hand by parents and teachers, and dealt with promptly before we get into the linguistic condition which existed in Rome even in Cicero's day, and exists to-day in Turkey, in which the literary language differs wholly from the spoken language, and the unlearned man has to work over a book as he would over a foreign tongue.

A CARIBBEAN AMONG THE AMERICANISTS.

SEVILLE, October 5, 1892.

LET there be no mistake about my nationality. I am not a Carib, but a Caribbean. This is "the next best thing," as Father Prout makes the Lord Mayor of Dublin say when offering a potato to Sir Walter Scott, after the presentation of the freedom of the city of Dublin to the author of 'Waverley.' It would, no doubt, have been better that a true Carib should have been brought to Spain, if "for this occasion only," to give the world an account of his impressions of the coming celebration of the discovery of America. But such a treasure is not easily found. Caught young in one of the Antilles, I was sent to England for my schooling, where I received "just that veneer of civilization which people of that sort —of the subject races—get." On my return to the West Indies I proceeded to Guiana, on the mainland of South America; that vast country which lies between the great rivers Amazon and Orinoco, and the home of the Carib Nation, whence they set out to people the Caribbee Islands. There, in that part of it over which floats the British flag, is my home.

One is not without hope that, in return for the discovery of the New World, Americans may yet be able to do something for the Spaniards. There are, indeed, signs of a movement in this direction. Just stand in the Puerta del Sol at Madrid, and look around. On the sternboard of some of the tram-cars you cannot but be struck by the words "Singer-Máquinas." Then, just raise your eyes and behold that the New York Life Insurance Company tells you in large golden letters that it has a capital of "652 Millones" (I presume, of pesetas). If I can make out the meaning of a notice in a shop in a street leading out of the Puerta del Sol, it says that American sweetmeats are to be sold there. Other indications there are of an intention on the part of the New World to repay its obligations to Spain. Where, however, are the Americans themselves, or, for the matter of that, the English? Whether it be the cholera or what not, in no capital of Europe that I have been in have I ever seen so few signs of the presence of members of the Anglo-Saxon race as in Madrid. Your new Minister, Col. Snowden, arrived a few days ago, and is staying at the Hotel de Rome, which, it may please some to know, is the most expensive hotel in Madrid. Admiral Luce, your Commissioner to the Exhibition, has also arrived and is staying at the Hotel de Russia. On our side, the British Ambassador, Sir Drummond Wolff, is spending his holiday in England, while the subjects of her Britannic Majesty are being well looked after by Mr. Reginald Tower, C.B., as *chargé d'affaires*. But where is the ordinary Briton who is buttoned up with reserve, who will not speak to me, nor will I to him, because we have not been introduced? And where is the American, who is ready to be on terms of civility, and who is "just taking a walk around" in Europe? It hardly requires a prolonged stay in Spain to justify one in saying that those who do not visit this noble country miss a great deal that is well worth seeing.

The Spaniards do not trouble themselves much to learn the languages of other people. It seems strange that French should be so little spoken in this country. English is very much of an unknown tongue. Excepting at the British Embassy, I had been unable to have a conversation in my own language when, a few mornings ago, as I was descending the stairs of the Hotel de Embajadores, a gentleman in clerical garb said, "You are an Englishman or American, I believe!" A thirsty man offered a glass of water could hardly be more pleased than I was. It was the Rev. Charles Warren Currier from Boston who did me this friendly turn. Father Currier is on his way to Huelva, and there may be something later on to tell you about the paper he has written upon the Caribs, for the Congress. It seemed odd that he, too, should have been in British Guiana, where he stayed a while when he was stationed in Surinam, in Dutch Guiana. But it is the unexpected that often happens. At dinner yesterday at the Hotel de Paris, in Seville, I found a John Bull-looking gentleman seated nearly opposite to me. Taking him to be a New Englander on his way to Huelva, I asked whether he had been in Seville long. "I speak a little English, but I am a Frenchman," said he. Then he asked me whether I was bound for Huelva, and told me he was going to read a paper at the Congress. On my inquiring the subject of his lecture, you may fancy my surprise when he told me that it was upon the languages of the aborigines of British Guiana! My new acquaintance is a Monsieur Adam, who was a magistrate in Cayenne forty years ago. His paper is founded upon some philological treatise published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge some four years ago. The author, he says, is, or was, a missionary in British Guiana.

Should any Americans who may visit Seville hereafter wish to have pointed out to them the stone in the cathedral which marks the spot where Ferdinando Columbus lies buried, and which bears, in Spanish, the famous inscription which in English runs,

"To Castile and Leon a new world gave Colón,"

they need only say interrogatively, "Lápida, Colón?" and any urchin will, for a small copper coin of less value than a cent, point out the stone. The mention of Colón alone will suggest the Biblioteca Colón, or library of papers relating to Columbus.

At a later date it may be convenient for you to hear something of the Archivo de Indias, which is one of the great storehouses of records for the history of America, North and South. Meanwhile I shall be off to-morrow to Huelva, to attend the Congress of Americanists.

SEVILLE, October 13.

After a week at Huelva, I returned to Seville last night, by a train which was only between three and four hours late. As the attention of the world is being drawn to Huelva at the present time, and as many of us failed to get entrance into the Hotel Colón, perhaps the best hotel in all Spain, it may be well to point out that Murray's 'Handbook for Spain' does not give the whole truth when it says of Huelva, "It is an excellent resort for invalids in the winter, being many degrees warmer than Nice or Pau." This is true so far as it goes, but, on the other hand, the condition of the place is most unsanitary. Having regard to the pronunciation of its name (Well-bar), and to the abundance of its stenches, Huelva might well be renamed Smell-bar, or, better still, Smell-bad. Many eminent as well as some obscure persons have been so affected by the unwholesome condition of the place that they have had much cause to take note of the want of sanitary conveniences. Some of the inhabitants have tried to get things improved, but opposition is said to come from a medical man who is a local potentate and a true descendant of the famous Dr. Sangrado. There are signs that even the Hotel Colón, so admirably constituted, may yet suffer from the want of a general system of sanitation.

Hospitality was extended to the Americanists at Huelva in a splendid manner. Indeed, there has been more dissipation than science, and, at times, grave men have hinted that things were not as they should be. As regards organization, on all hands it has been observed that there was a sad want of it. Some people say that congresses are successes everywhere but in Spain. It is only fair to say that but few of the foreigners who attended seemed to be able to speak Spanish, and the present occasion was notably a Spanish affair. Apparently we were invited not so much to assist in glorifying Spain as to stand by and see the dons glorify themselves. As each speaker may address the Congress in his own language, there is a Tower-of-Babel air about the whole business, with sometimes a want of understanding, or a misunderstanding, of what has been said. Although the Assistant Secretary, Señor Toda, speaks English as well as French, it was a grave disadvantage for Señor Saragoza, the Honorary Secretary, that he spoke neither of those languages.

You will have heard that the next regular meeting is to take place in 1894 at Stockholm, and that a special meeting is fixed for next year at Chicago. A well-informed person tells me that but few prominent Americanists will go from Europe to Chicago, for want of a proper organization there. What on earth should make them think so, I cannot say; but I tell the tale as 'twas told to me, that there may be no chance of reproach to the New World.

Some eminent persons in the world of science and letters have been present at the Congress. Among them were Prof. Oppert and M. Hamy, both members of the Institute of France, who wore the quaint court dress of that illustrious body when court dress was *de rigueur* in the presence of the Queen. Then there was Baron Nordenskjöld, the Columbus of our age, in face the very beau ideal of culture. It was, indeed, most gratifying to see the recognition given to him on the opening day by Cánovas del Castillo, the Prime

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Minister of Spain, who caused a general to leave his chair that the Scandinavian scientist might take it, and thus range himself only one place from the Premier's left hand. Prof. Pierson, from the University of Amsterdam, a notable archæologist, of whose deep studies the world will learn more ere long; Mr. Bikélas, from Athens, whose cultivated writings have found much favor outside of Greece as well as at home; Hellmann, from Berlin, who spoke fluently in Spanish; Penk, from Vienna; Storm, from Norway; Rein, from Bonn—were all there, and others besides. Marcel, the Keeper of Charts in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, was also a regular attendant. It is to him that we owe the admirable exhibition of old charts of America and of parts of America which is now on view in Paris.

A distinguished man who took part in the proceedings of the Congress was asked whether he thought anything had been added to the sum of knowledge by the several contributions. He answered, "Nothing!" It is right, however, to say that the question was put and answered before the admirable paper upon the Mexican Calendar, by Mrs. Nuttall, an American lady, was delivered. As that had the publicly expressed approval of Prof. Oppert, whose own researches in the Babylonian and Hebrew chronologies are so famous, it must be regarded as a good piece of work. To the ordinary mind, even, the paper in question seemed to let in light, and it was not the less useful because, as some one said, "it was not all original." We must make allowances for the natural jealousy of literary and scientific people. *Homo homini lupus* is true in science and art as in nature. Some one had even dared to say of Prof. Oppert himself that he was consumed with envy when he heard that Renan was to have a public funeral in France.

There was not a very large representation of the United States at the Congress. Father Currier was there and was a universal favorite. Speaking some seven or eight languages, he had an obvious advantage in such a polyglot gathering; but the charm of his manner is exceptional. Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, A.M., Director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, was an interested spectator of the proceedings. He seemed to enjoy himself as much as it is possible for a genial scientist to do. Mr. Cullin, Curator of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, took some part in the proceedings. With the exception of somebody from a British colony, there was no one present to represent Great Britain, which alone of European countries is possessed of territory in each of the three Americas. This seems odd.

Three Spaniards are said to speak Spanish in an exceptionally masterful style: they are Cánovas del Castillo, Martos, and Castelar. We have had the gratification of hearing the orator first named. In the courtyard of the Convent of La Rábida, the Americanists were addressed by Señor Cánovas, and, although many of them did not know what he was saying, the sonorous sounds he uttered in the magnificent language of Castile fell like music upon the ear. It was like being at a concert and listening to "songs without words."

Prof. Storm observed to-day at the Columbian Library, which is in the cathedral here, that there appeared to be more books with notes upon their margins in the handwriting of Columbus than had hitherto been stated. He has gone off to get an order to enable him to examine the books, and, should his examination establish the correctness of his opinion at first sight, we shall hear further from him.

As the *Nation* numbers ladies among its readers, I feel in duty bound to point out that old Spanish lace can be secured here from an American, Mr. Benjamin Caldwell, 17A Plaza Nueva. The younger Spanish ladies are given to adopting Paris fashions. They part with the old laces to get the new French articles. The thing being to get a genuine lace, I make no excuse for touching upon this matter. To-day the secretary of the Hotel de Paris refused a 5-peseta piece I tendered him, as he thought it was base coin. From what he tells me there is much base coinage afloat. In the same way visitors get imposed upon in the matter of lace. D. D.

Correspondence.

TARIFF PRINCIPLES OF THE G. O. P.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: To the end that the Republican doctrine of "protection" may be fairly stated, I have compiled from the platform and speeches of eminent orators the following, viz.:

(1.) The people are compelled to contribute to Andrew Carnegie and other infant industries because they will thereby foster the workingmen. If the contributions were made directly to the workingmen, they would not foster the Carnegies *et al.*

(2.) One of our "moral ideas" is that by increasing the misery of the pauper laborers of Europe, through the McKinley tariff, we demonstrate our sympathy with the laborers at home.

(3.) Hamilton (although sympathizing with the workingmen as much as his modern disciples) was satisfied with a low tariff, because he did not need $1,000,000,000 in order to carry on the Government; but we are confronted with the problem how to keep out imports as much as possible and at the same time raise the greatest possible revenue from imports; therefore,

(4.) In order to help the protected classes most effectively, we exclude imports of those manufactured articles which the greatest number of people require; while, in order to raise the greatest revenue, we lay a heavy tariff on such materials as have to be imported to manufacture said articles.

In this manner we compel the poor and moderately wealthy consumers, who constitute the masses of the people, to support the Government and the protected classes also, thus carrying out the principle of "the greatest tax to the greatest number." A. S. B.

Hyde Park, Ill., October 29, 1892.

THE MODERN ODYSSEY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your review on August 4 of my book, 'The Modern Odyssey,' attention is called to some apparent inconsistencies of chronology, and it is suggested that I never went to some of the places of which a description is given. I ought to have explained, but I then thought it unnecessary, that the chapters on the United States and Canada were the outcome of *two* visits to America, the first of which was in the fall of 1886. In the summer of the following year I again visited the Continent on my way round the world.

Yours faithfully,

The Author of 'The Modern Odyssey.'

London, October 15, 1892.

FAME IN THE *UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE*.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A professional-looking person walked into my office the other day with his card and introduced himself as one of the editors of the *University Magazine*. He then said he desired to have my photograph and a sketch of my life to publish in the *University Magazine*, a periodical devoted to the interests of university education in general and the great American universities in particular. "Our object at present," he continued blandly, "is to publish portraits and sketches of the lives of graduates of colleges who are distinguished in the business walks of life. We aim to show the youth of America that high intellectual accomplishments fit men to become millionaires, as well as to shine in the professional walks of life; and there is no plainer, shorter way of proving how many college graduates are eminent in business affairs than to publish a list of celebrated names, with portraits and sketches, in the *University Magazine*."

Mr. Editor, I was very much flattered. I took down my portrait from a pigeon-hole in haste, and, leaning back in my chair, I gave the professional-looking gentleman a sketch of my career—not forgetting a few facts of history that brought in the Philadelphia Biddles and the Baltimore Garretts. It was soon finished and written down, and then my companion, dropping his voice to a confidential key, asked me how many copies of the magazine containing my portrait I would take at twenty-five cents per copy. Now, although I am a New Yorker, I did not expect such a proposition from the representative of a magazine devoted to the cause of university education. I was a little surprised. Had the professional-looking person been connected with the *Grocers' Monthly* or the *Dry Goods Weekly*, I should not have been surprised: advertisement by portrait or otherwise, in trade papers, must be paid for. But to pay for a notification to the studious youth of America that one is an A.B. or a LL.D, in a periodical devoted to the cause of higher education, seemed to me to be a new departure. I asked my friend whether every one paid for the printing of his portrait in the magazine devoted to the cause of university education. "Every one," he answered. "Do you mean to tell me," I said excitedly, seizing the magazine from his hand and putting my finger on the portrait of a well-known gentleman—"do you mean to tell me that this gentleman paid you anything for printing his portrait?" "He sent me a check for $100," the professional-looking person replied deliberately. "Then you do not intend to publish my portrait and the sketch of my life unless I hand you a check; and all the eminent lives that the *University Magazine* celebrates contribute $100 each?" I inquired. He looked me full in the face as much as to say, "Of course; what a fool you are to ask such a question."

Well, Mr. Editor, I would not contribute $100, and they did not publish my portrait and my life in the *University Magazine*. I have examined the periodical since then, where it is on exhibition at the elevated-railway stations, and I am struck with the profit there is in the publication of about thirty-six photographs in each number at $100 per head. A. B.

New York, October 27, 1892.

COLLEGE ENGLISH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The article in your No. 1425, entitled

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"English at Harvard, and Elsewhere," recalls to my mind the trial of a case some years ago in our Federal Court. It involved the good faith of a subscription-book publisher towards his solicitors. The correspondence between them was received in evidence. The solicitors, to the number of forty or more, were undergraduates—about one-half of them of Colby. *Not one* of their letters produced was free from orthographical errors. Their general style and appearance suggested anything rather than that they were the work of men who had been "prepared" for college. These facts are in line with those stated in your article, and furnish their own comment.

O. K.

DETROIT, October 24, 1892.

"A PERVERT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: De Quincey, discoursing on "Coleridge and Opium-eating," designates as "modern slang" the expression which I purpose to discuss.

Dr. R. G. Latham, in his fraudulent appropriation of the Johnson-Todd *Dictionary*, a work probably no better known in the United States than it deserves to be, delivers himself, respecting it, as follows:

"A word of recent coinage, formed after *convert*, for which it is a term of disapprobation or sarcasm. It, of course, implies that the creed or doctrine of the speaker is right; the adopted one, wrong. Hence, when used by each of two parties, it has a different import, and, when used by one only, it is a term of limited application. As far as the editor can judge from his individual experience, it is chiefly used by Protestants, and applied to converts to Romanism. It is, however, a term of abuse, which one party is as free to use as the other. *Etymologically*, it is a good word; and this is as much as can be said in favor of it."

On one ground or other, a good part of what is here laid down is liable to demur.

Of A and B, who once professed identical opinions, B comes to profess opinions of a discrepant complexion. In these circumstances, if B takes offence because A calls him a *pervert*, A has no less ground for taking offence because B calls himself a *convert*. If, then, the newer term is to be frowned on, it should fare similarly with the older. To Dr. Latham's lip-delicate, mealy-mouthed Utopians the ambidextrous mutilation *'vert* might prove acceptable, to take the place of both the terms, with, for company, *doxy*, instead of *orthodoxy*, *heterodoxy*, and *cacodoxy*. In short, *convert* and *pervert*, as describing, from diverse points of view, one and the same person, are expressions equally useful with *emigrant* and *immigrant*. But, like Dr. Latham, I have travelled out of the record.

The position, regarding the substantive *pervert*, that, "etymologically, it is a good word," also calls for remark.

It cannot have occurred to Dr. Latham that the substantive *convert*, which suggested *pervert*, is conspicuously peculiar, as a derivative, and that *pervert* is no less so. What would he have said to such a substantive as *advert*, *avert*, *controvert*, *divert*, *invert*, *obvert*, *revert*, or *subvert*, if it had been proposed? Their analogue *pervert*, since it means "one who has been perverted," ought, normally, to be traceable to a participial adjective docked of its termination; like, in form, the obsolete *afflict* and *concoct*. But, historically, it is an infinitive, transsensed, so to speak; and, especially, it denotes a personal agent. This being the case, it is even more anomalous than *cheat*, "cheater," and *brag*, "braggart." I have assumed to be indefensible the views that it originated as a shortening of its predecessor *convertite*, from the Italian *convertito*, or else under the influence of the French *converti*.

Whatever it was in De Quincey's days, it is no longer, as he stigmatized it, "slang." Nor is it "modern," or "of recent coinage," as he and Dr. Latham, respectively, assert. Presumably, it will turn up in many an obscure old book not yet ransacked for its vocabulary. At all events, as is shown below, it was used by three authors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

"I have ordered the ministers of those parishes to proceed against such *perverts* according to the utmost severity of the law." Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery (1666), *State Letters* (1743), vol. ii., p. 75.

"So that, at present, they are seldom found at their Books, but, for the most part, Ranging from one House to another, upon pretence of encouraging and confirming their new *Perverts*, and boasting themselves for great Doctors," etc. Gabriel d'Emilianne (1690), *The Frauds of Romish Monks and Priests* (1691), p. 50.

"A Popish *pervert* and a Protestant convert are, indeed, two different provisionals." Rev. Myles Davies, *Athenæ Britannicæ*, vol. ii., p. 316 (1716).

"How unfortunate soever those native *perverts* to Popery may be deemed, 't is certain some of the first foreign converts to the Church of England were not much less unlucky," etc. *Id.*, *ibid.*, vol. iii., *A Dissertation upon . . . Pallas Anglicana*, p. 27 (1716).

And twice elsewhere in vol. iii. of *Ath. Brit.* occurs the substantive *pervert*.

I have seen in print *retrovert*, "relapsed convert or pervert"; a fact just worthy of passing mention.

F. H.

MARLESFORD, ENG., October 22, 1892.

Notes.

MR. THEODORE BENT'S book on 'The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland' will be brought out by the Longmans early next month. It will contain upwards of one hundred illustrations, besides maps and plans, and will enter into minute details concerning the cities and fortresses of the earliest gold-diggers of the world, dating back centuries before Christ. Mr. Bent's expedition was set on foot by Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company of South Africa. Besides archæological points, Mr. Bent's book will touch at length on the habits and customs of the inhabitants of Mashonaland, among whom his party lived for seven months.

Among other English announcements we note the following: Lord Selborne, whose accomplishments as a hymnologist have been well known since the publication of his 'Book of Praise' thirty years ago, has in the press of A. & C. Black a volume to be entitled, 'Hymns: Their History and Development.' The Dean of Rochester, Dr. Reynolds Hole, has a volume of memoirs just about to appear. It will comprise his recollections of all sorts and conditions of men, from bishops to gamblers, with many anecdotes and stories, and with some illustrations by Leech and Thackeray. The stories are likely to be good, we should say, for the Dean has a rather remarkable sense of humor, and rather less than the conventional staidness and formality of a Church dignitary. His publisher will be Edward Arnold. The conversations of Dr. Döllinger, recorded by Louise von Kobell, have been translated and will be published by George Bentley & Son. They are of the date of the last ten years of Döllinger's life, and will doubtless set forth his latest conclusions.

Mr. Charles de Kay has translated a volume of letters from Heine to his mother and sister which Cassell will publish along with 'Thoughts of Busy Girls,' by Miss Grace H. Dodge, and a translation of Ohnet's new novel, 'Nimrod & Co.'

A. C. Armstrong & Son announce, as a new number in the "Booklover's Library," 'Books in Chains,' by the late W. Blades.

S. C. Griggs & Co. have in press and will shortly issue a translation, by Mrs. Mary Bushnell Coleman, of the 'Youth of Frederick the Great,' by M. Ernest Lavisse of the Sorbonne.

Lovell, Coryell & Co. have in preparation an *édition de luxe* of Barrie's 'Little Minister,' with portrait and nine etchings on Japan paper, in two volumes, of which only 260 copies will be printed.

The Funk & Wagnalls Co. have nearly ready a book on 'English Compound Words and Phrases,' by F. Horace Teall. Its main feature is a list of nearly 40,000 terms, originally made for guidance in the preparation of the 'Standard Dictionary.' The list has been very carefully revised and explained, and is now offered as a practical aid in determining word-forms.

As usual at this season of the book trade, there is a flood of new editions, both plain and fanciful. T. Nelson & Sons send us the "Oxford Shakspere," edited by W. J. Craig, newly printed on thin India paper, making a very light duodecimo volume; and the same excellent text in the same type has been distributed in six tiny volumes, confined in a neat box, which have been dubbed the "Oxford Miniature Shakspere." The print is small, but the impression is clear, and all the appointments are in the best of taste. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have added to their "Handy Volume Classics" 'Paul and Virginia.' To embellish the text, they have copied the decorative etchings of Maurice Leloir, reduced. The binding of this series is in two colors, with much gilt, but more showy than elegant. In comparison with the artist just named, Jean Claude is but a poor illustrator, and his designs furnish little excuse for the new edition of Souvestre's 'An Attic Philosopher in Paris' (Appletons). The reproduction of his drawings by "process," too, entailed the shiny paper which is so trying to the eyes. 'Dorothy Q., together with a Ballad of the Boston Tea Party and Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is in its contents an obviously homogeneous volume, and the three ballads have been illustrated by Howard Pyle in his familiar manner and with his usual felicity for the most part. In imagining a Copley he is not at his best, and Dr. Holmes's counsel in his preface to "ascertain where the portrait by Copley is now to be found" is doubly enjoyable humor. The self-rhyming lines in the Bunker Hill ballad break a little awkwardly in the narrow measure. The cover is in dark cloth with a quaint device of silver clasps. The same firm has brought out a very generous edition of Hawthorne's 'Wonder-Book,' with sixty designs by Walter Crane. Some of these are full-page and chromolithographic, and will best suit the childish eye and fancy; but their elders will prefer the graceful head and tail-pieces and initial letters freely scattered through the book. The embossed cover is very successful.

A very welcome reprint is 'Notes by a Naturalist,' with a portrait and brief memoir of the author, the late H. N. Moseley, naturalist of the *Challenger* expedition (London: John Murray; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons). This work was a true offspring of Darwin's

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'Journal of a Voyage,' by reason of the influence of the latter first in determining Moseley's career and then in furnishing a model of many-sided observation. The present edition is handsomely made, and retains the sufficiently numerous illustrations.

The younger Dickens relates in the new reprint of the first edition of 'Dombey and Son' (Macmillan) the circumstances of the inception of that story, in Switzerland in 1846, amid the familiar complexity of carrying on another story at the same time, and in that absence from the madding crowd which seemed to fetter Dickens's productiveness. A facsimile of the wrapper for Part i. is given, and attention is drawn to the evidence it supplies of the definiteness of the original plan of this novel, whose success was instantaneous and beyond expectation. Playwrights, however, have been able to do but little with it.

Victor Hugo's 'Quatrevingt-treize,' adapted for school use, with copious notes, and Gaston Paris's 'Extraits de la Chanson de Roland,' with grammatical observations and a glossary, in a third edition, are issued by Ginn & Co. in their "International Modern Language Series," and will be welcome to teachers.

Mr. Charles Plummer, whose little book of extracts from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles was received with so much favor three years ago, is preparing a complete edition of the Parker MS. and the Laud MS. arranged side by side. The first volume, just published by the Clarendon Press (Macmillan), under the title 'Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel,' contains text, variants, appendices, and glossary. The second volume, which is to contain the introduction and notes, will not appear until Mr. Plummer has finished his projected edition of Bede's 'Historia Ecclesiastica.' The present instalment, however, is complete in itself, and, with its carefully revised text and elaborate glossary, can be heartily recommended to all students of English history or the English language.

The fourth part of Gotch's 'Architecture of the Renaissance in England' (Boston: Ticknor & Co.) has the good qualities of its predecessors, which we have already noticed. Many of its examples are interesting; others would hardly be thought worth publishing if they were in continental Europe. The well-composed chimney-piece in South Wraxall manor-house is very characteristic of English work at that period—of its rich exuberance, vigor, and picturesqueness, and also of its faults of proportion and want of scale. The interiors are perhaps the most attractive plates, but, as we see in those of Canons Ashby and of the Red Lodge at Bristol, are curious examples of an incapacity, likewise characteristic, to design a ceiling with any proper relation to the architecture under it. They tempt one to suspect, as do many other peculiarities, that building in England more than elsewhere was the product of workmen who were pretty independent, and worked without much coördination or close direction from any artistic chief.

The projected "Delights of History" series, under the editorial care of Dr. Eggleston, with the literary and artistic assistance of his two daughters, gives us its first fruition in the little popular 'Story of Columbus' (Appletons), in which the latest researches are used, and an attempt is made to strike that mean in the character of Columbus which gratifies the common run of readers.

Mineralogists need no introduction to the new edition of Dana's 'System of Mineralogy,' lately published by Wiley & Sons, but other readers may be interested in the development of this great work. The first edition, by Prof. James Dwight Dana, appeared in 1837, and combined with his studies in zoölogy and geology to place him in the front rank of scientific Americans. The voluminous fifth edition of the work came out in 1868. The present sixth edition is the work of the author's son, Prof. Edward S. Dana, and fully maintains the high standard of scientific accuracy set by the father. It is a noble contribution to American science.

Among the newest reports of State geological surveys, we notice a volume from Arkansas, on the Novaculites or whetstones of that State, by L. S. Griswold, setting forth their remarkable structure in a very complete manner; another, from the same State, on iron ores, by R. A. Penrose, who has lately been called to the University of Chicago to take charge of Economic Geology. Prof. Branner, having completed his charge of the Arkansas survey, is now at Stanford University, Cal. The third annual report of the Texas Survey, under E. T. Dumble, contains papers by several assistants; the printing and illustration of the volume being notably better than is common in reports from official printers in Western States. Bulletin 4 of the Alabama Survey presents a comprehensive account of the structure and topography of the northeastern part of the State, by C. Willard Hayes; its analytical style being a decided departure from the simply descriptive and statistical accounts of many survey reports.

Hill's pocket 'Souvenir Guide to Chicago and the World's Fair' (Laird & Lee) begins with a description of the globe, followed by lists of places of general interest in Europe, and does not reach North America till p. 32, nor Chicago, properly speaking, till p. 71. But the information as to steamship lines and fares from all parts of the globe to Chicago will be appreciated by the foreign tourist, who will find that the 'Guide' is not devised for tourists alone, since it shows the practical workings of the Illinois secret-ballot law, and gives the cost of burial lots. The index to streets and sections of the city is ingenious, and is illustrated with views of buildings. These tiny vignettes occur throughout the book, and even the various styles of public carriages are pictured. The statistics are very full.

The Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia for 1890-91 forms a rich volume of 129 pages, and the list of members is a strong one as regards both numbers and ability. Probably the most important paper is contributed by Benjamin Smith Lyman, on Japanese swords. Dr. Lyman was for a number of years in the employment of the Japanese Government as geologist, and knows the archipelago and people well, remembering withal the time when the sword was a necessary part of a Japanese gentleman's equipment. Gathering together the historic and sentimental lore of the sword, well acquainted with the literature of his theme, and expert as a metallurgist, the writer furnishes a paper of fascinating interest. The article is well illustrated, and concludes with the prophecy that very speedily the Japanese sword will be "regarded in its own country as an emblem of rude savagery as well as of unenlightened military art." A paper, as appropriate appendix, is reprinted from his excellent report of 1873 on the "Japanese Method of Making Iron and Steel." Incidentally, we are reminded of the fact that the most abiding and worthy monuments of the American Scientific Commission for Yezo are the geological surveys and truly scientific reports of Dr. Lyman. Another touch with Japan is found in the article on "Tip-cats," which game is asserted by Mr. Tsuda of Kumamoto to be confined to this southern city of Japan, and to have been introduced from Corea. Among other interesting papers is one by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson on the symbols used in the decoration of recently excavated Egyptian painted pottery. Much light is cast on the ancient symbolism, ritual, and commerce of the Mediterranean nations.

Mrs. Bishop, the well-known traveller, contributes to the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for October an account of a journey in Lesser Tibet which is of unusual interest. This region, lying in the heart of the Himalayas, is inhabited by Tibetan Buddhists whose chief characteristic is their extreme devotion to their religion. The lamas, 11,000 in number, constitute nearly a tenth of the entire population. Their monasteries, "vast irregular piles of fantastic buildings, almost invariably crowning lofty isolated rocks or mountain spurs," are to be found everywhere. By the roadside there are numerous figures of Sakyamuni and "frequent rows of prayer-mills, occasionally as many as 150 in a row, each containing a long roll of paper inscribed from 10 to 1,000 times with the sacred words (*Aum mani padne hun*), and revolving easily by being brushed by the hand of a passer-by." One of these cylinders, said to contain 20,000 repetitions of this mantra, is worked by water. Of one of the religious dances, symbolizing the triumph of Death, Mrs. Bishop gives a striking description. Notwithstanding such zealous fervor, the Moslem influence is increasing, partly owing to the renewal of proselytizing energy throughout Asia, and partly to the intermarriages of Moslems and Buddhists. The people are industrious—the men seldom being seen without the distaff in hand—kindly and merry and hospitable, though very stupid. Children are not weaned till they are four, five, and even six years old. This number of the magazine also contains a paper by the Prince of Monaco on the currents of the North Atlantic, illustrated by a new chart; and a description of the ruined temples of Mashonaland, having especial reference to their orientation. Mr. Bent gives various facts to show the possibly Semitic origin of the Mashona Kaffirs—such as their dynastic name, their methods of inheritance, the custom of circumcision, and the keeping of a weekly day of rest during the ploughing season.

The principal article in the October Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is upon British Guiana by Mr. E. im Thurn, who since 1882 has been the "post-holder" or administrator of the northwestern district. Three distinct divisions characterize this part of the colony: the mangrove swamp which lines the coast; the dense forest belt, in places more than a hundred miles broad; and the upland savannah. The only method of communication is by water, the rivers all being connected together by an extraordinary network of narrow waterways, partly natural, partly artificial. In the forest these form leafy tunnels into which the direct rays of the sun never penetrate, while upon the trees are innumerable orchids like insects in shape and color, and gorgeous butterflies colored like flowers. Bird-life is represented mainly by humming-birds and small herons. Mr. im Thurn illustrates the astonishing fertility of the soil by the fact that in his own garden, which was cleared and drained hardly two and a half years ago, there are now already "avenues of trees (*Casuarina*) of over forty feet high which I then planted." In the past eight years great progress has been made in the development of the country

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through the discovery of gold. This bids fair to be the principal industry of the inhabitants, the export having increased from 250 ounces in 1884 to 101,297 in 1891. Mr. im Thurn gives an interesting account of the native Redmen, the principal tribes being the Caribs and the Arawaks. He holds that the manner of life of the Indians of the interior is the same as it was in the days of Columbus. Their old customs, however, are now fast disappearing before the advance of the gold industry.

We have received the first number of the *American University Courier*, published at Washington "to promote the movement, so wisely and auspiciously inaugurated by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, to found at the National Capital a great university." The words quoted are President Harrison's, in a letter dated October 31, 1890, conspicuously printed as his "endorsement" on the first page of the *Courier*. But when he goes on to say, "It must be a National University, with strong emphasis on both words," how can he think a sectarian institution capable of fulfilling either condition? The editors lay stress on Washington's well-known desire for a national university at the capital; but do they really believe they are carrying out his idea?

Good Government, Washington, has, by permission of Harper & Bros., reissued on plate paper the portrait of the late George William Curtis which was selected to commemorate him in his own journal, *Harper's Weekly*. It is a process engraving, and ranks among the best of the permanent prints of Mr. Curtis's humane countenance. *Good Government* offers it at a nominal price to all subscribers.

A competent American observer writes from Cassel, under date of October 3:

"I looked forward to a visit here of some length, hoping to see the gallery, which is (or was) a fine one, many times. You can judge of my disappointment when I tell you that the pictures *all*, individually and collectively, have undergone a 'cleaning' by the same sacrilegious hand; and the Rembrandts, which were exceedingly fine, are scraped down almost to the canvas, so that even in the best there is no color left. Every picture in the gallery has been treated with the same diabolical mixture of black varnish, which would be prime on a carriage and would undoubtedly stand all weather, even a German winter. The whole large gallery shines like a boot-blacking establishment. I was never so horrified by any waste as that of this splendid collection."

The demand for the report of the Harvard Committee on Composition and Rhetoric has proved so great, and the cost of printing is so considerable, that the pamphlet is to be sold hereafter for 50 cents. It may be had of the Publication Agent of Harvard University, or of Henry Holt & Co., No. 29 West 23d Street, New York.

—The first number of the "Leland Stanford Junior University Monographs" (such is the uncouth title which this institution finds itself compelled to assume for its publications) is a bulky paper by Dr. O. L. Elliott on the tariff controversy in the United States from 1789 to 1833. Dr. Elliott devotes some 270 large pages to this subject, and confines himself to it strictly: the controversy, the arguments pro and con, the debates in Congress, the writings of public men and of pamphleteers—these alone are his theme. Legislation is touched but briefly, and the crucial question of the effects of legislation is not touched at all. At this rate a complete history of tariff legislation in all its aspects would fill several volumes. Truly, of the making of books there is no end! For the rest, Dr. Elliott has performed his appointed task faithfully and intelligently. He has waded conscientiously through the dreary mass of literature on protection, and calls attention anew to some things which, if not buried in such an accumulation of uninviting material, might be pertinent to the controversy as it stands to-day. He reminds his readers that the chief circumstance which led men like Jefferson and Madison to acquiesce in a policy of protection was the absence of reciprocity—the rigid protective legislation maintained by all European countries, England included. He notes, too, that the pauper-wages argument in the early days was a weapon in the hands of the free-traders; they reasoned that, with wages so much higher in the United States, it was folly to try to foster manufactures which would not spring up of their own accord. He finds, it is true, a sporadic case of the pauper-labor argument in the hands of protectionists as early as 1809, but says with truth that it was not until twenty years later that it ceased to be used as an argument against them. When Dr. Elliott expresses his own mind, as he does in an occasional note or parenthesis on this topic and others, he speaks with sense and discretion; and we hope that if he gives us another instalment of his work, he will not only plan it on a smaller scale, but will give us less paraphrasing of the arguments of others and more of his own conclusions.

—The impressive funeral ceremony held at Westminster Abbey on the 12th of last month, when Lord Tennyson was buried in the presence of representative mourners from all classes and of all shades of opinion, offers a striking contrast to the civil rites performed about the same time in Paris in honor of Renan; but its most complete antithesis is found in the celebration also of the purely civil rite in honor of Victor Hugo. The two anthems at Lord Tennyson's funeral were lines in each case of his composition, and contained utterances about the hereafter which, though beautiful, were so very vague that neither Victor Hugo nor Renan would have found it difficult to discover in them his own ideas. Therefore the exclusion of the Church from participation in Renan's funeral was hardly necessary according to English ideas. Darwin received the same national and ecclesiastical honors that were given to the late Lord Tennyson. In England, as George Grote once indignantly exclaimed, "we can do nothing of this kind without the Church!" And this was so true that Grote himself was buried according to the rite of the Church which had exasperated him while he lived. In France both the Church and those who represent a scientific protest against her are far more logical. What Renan and Hugo would have been forced to go through in order to receive other than a civil burial is best shown by Renan's own description of the last hours of Talleyrand, when he "became convinced that the usages of society required of him *un dernier mensonge*, and resolved to reconcile himself, for appearance' sake, with a Church the authority of which, when finally submitted to by him, would convict him of sacrilege and blasphemy." Lord Tennyson, of course, was a most faithful member of the Church which honored him, but had he been as pronounced in opposition to it as Victor Hugo was against the Church in France, the last rites in his honor would hardly have been different from what they were.

—The death of Xavier Marmier does not remove a very great name from the list of French Academicians and men of letters, but it none the less makes a perceptible gap in it. For Marmier was a personage—a man with a special field of his own in literature, and with special work to do fitted to his solid if not brilliant qualities. He was, throughout his long life of more than eighty years, an intermediary between foreign literatures and French readers. He knew thoroughly English and German, and read Dutch and Russian and the Scandinavian tongues. Early in life he travelled in the north of Europe, and later made himself familiar with the United States and Canada by long visits to each. He had friends and correspondents everywhere, and by translations of books and introductions of authors he did a great deal—more than anybody else, M. A. Mézières thinks—to popularize foreign literatures in France. His was almost the typical life of a literary man, spent in the midst of books and of friends who sympathized with his tastes and pursuits, varied by not much beyond his weekly attendance at the Academy and his daily stroll among the bookstalls on the quays. The bookstall-keepers he remembered in his will, leaving a thousand francs to pay for a dinner for them and an hour of merriment spent in his memory. "This shall be my return," his will reads, "for many hours of intellectual life that I have lived during my almost daily walks along the quays from the Pont Royal to the Pont Saint-Michel."

—Ever since the publication of 'La Débâcle,' a curious little tempest has been raging in Paris over a minute historical point in that great novel. Zola, in describing the appearance of the Emperor on the morning of Sedan, says that he was rouged to conceal the ravages that moral and physical distress had made upon his countenance. "Fardé comme un acteur," his words are, and he recurs to the point two or three times in the course of the story of the day of disaster. This assertion of Zola's was contested almost at once by M. Melchoir de Vogüé, in a review of the book in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Zola replied through an interviewer that he had the fact from people who had often heard a princess of the imperial house (meaning, of course, the Princess Mathilde) recount it. Denials followed from M. Paul de Cassagnac, who saw the Emperor at Sedan; from Mr. Robert Mitchell, who also saw him; and, lastly, from the Princess Mathilde herself, who said that she had never told the story, and had not the faintest notion from what source the legend could have sprung, since many well-informed persons have told her that there was no truth in it. Then came silence for a little space, broken only by heavy booming at intervals, as one general after another fired a gun Zolawards in the newspapers. The incident is closed by an article by Zola in reply to his critics. He says that he got his "fact" out of M. Gabriel Monod's book, and that it had been verified by eye-witnesses. But he adds, somewhat amazingly when one considers who the writer is, that at most the thing was no more than a matter of trifling detail, about which a poet might very properly take the version most calculated to heighten the effect of his work.

—On the 20th of September Venice erected a monument to Fra Paolo Sarpi, the contemporary of Shakspere, the friend of Galileo, the sympathizer with the Reformation, the opponent of papal pretensions. A local sculptor, Marsili, designed the heroic statue, double life-size, in bronze, which stands in the little Campo di Santa Fosca, near the former site

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of the buildings of Fra Paolo's order (dei Servi di Maria), and hard by the bridge (Ponte Diedo) which witnessed the futile attempt on his life, October 5, 1607. The artist had for his guidance a portrait preserved in the Marcian Library, and by some attributed to Bassano, by others to Tiberio Tinelli. Fra Paolo's tranquil end appears to have intensified the odium attached to his memory in papal circles, and the project of the monument was the signal for a fresh outburst against this "Calvinist." On the other hand, the Marcian library has lately come into possession of thirty-six unpublished letters of Fra Paolo's, written on generous sheets, each bearing an embossed seal which has been reproduced on the monument, the motto being *In plano quiesco*. Another find of great importance is also recent. This is a petition to the Venetian Committee of Public Safety in 1802 by the Dominican Father, Barnaba Vaerini, who confesses himself author of a scurrilous 'History of the Hidden Life of Fra Paolo Sarpi,' composed some thirty years previously, which he now asks leave to print. The libel in question in fact saw the light in 1802, and was imputed on its title-page to Monsignor Fontanini, Archbishop of Ancyra *in partibus*, a faithful subject of Venice if also a stout defender of the rights of the Church, who died at Rome in 1736. By this pious fraud the 'Storia della Vita Arcana' acquired great vogue and authority.

BESANT'S LONDON.

London. By Walter Besant. With illustrations. Harper & Bros. 1892.

THIS seems to be the best work we have yet had on the antiquarian topography of London; and if we can trust its accuracy, of which only investigators on the spot and those who have access to the records are competent judges, it contains the fruits of much painstaking research. It is not confined to mere antiquities, topographical or architectural, but gives pictures of London life through successive ages.

Between the Roman and the English London Mr. Besant thinks he has found an historical gulf. Under the form, which we do not particularly admire, of an imaginary chronicle of the time, he conveys the idea that the Saxon invader thoroughly sacked and wrecked the Roman city, and that London was deserted except by a wretched population such as finds its lair among ruins. His proofs are the absence of anything Roman either in the configuration or street nomenclature of the English city, and the paucity of the architectural remains, which, we may observe, are far inferior to those of Calleva (Silchester), though Calleva was undoubtedly razed to the ground. Afterwards, Mr. Besant thinks, the flood of barbarian invasion having subsided and peaceful times having returned, commerce crept back to its ancient and once prosperous seat. What he fails to account for is the preservation of the name Londinium, while Eboracum became York, Rutupiæ Richborough, and Calleva Silchester, and other Roman cities lost their Roman names.

We entirely concur with Mr. Besant in holding that the municipal institutions of English London were original and not derived from the Roman municipality. It appears that their origin was not political but industrial. Here Mr. Besant is at issue with Palgrave, whose love of tracing institutions to a Roman origin amounted to a passion, leading him in this direction far beyond Freeman, who was at least as tenacious of the continuity of the Roman Empire as any rational version of history would permit. These antiquarian pedigrees of institutions sometimes leave nature and circumstance too much out of account. Some government a city, whether Roman, Italian, or English, must have had, and there could hardly fail to be a certain similarity in the forms. The same may be said with regard to all the antiquarian theories about the origin of feudalism. Feudalism was the natural product of an age in which, the law affording no protection, the personal protection of the powerful was necessary to the weak; in which, there being no regular army, the military services of land-owners were the only national force; and in which, there being no central administration, territorial delegation was the only mode of government. We find territorial delegation in the Ottoman and Persian Empires, neither of which can have had any connection with the feudal system of Europe.

Another point on which Mr. Besant has his own opinion, and with regard to which he is interesting, is the aspect of London in Plantagenet times. By some antiquaries it has been depicted as a city of mean dwellings. Of mean dwellings and positive hovels, no doubt, there were great numbers, perhaps whole quarters; but in its general aspect Mr. Besant maintains that the London of the Plantagenets was a city not of hovels but of palaces. By the palaces he means the city mansions of the great nobility. Of these he believes that there were no less than thirty-five in London, some of them capable of holding a retinue of four, six, or even eight hundred men. It is not, however, to be supposed that beds were made up for all these men, as in a New York hotel. The retainers slept like dogs upon the floor. When to all these palaces are added the great number of monasteries, the municipal buildings, the halls of the companies, and the mansions of the great city merchants, we can understand that the city might deserve Mr. Besant's epithet. Over all rose the towers and spires of a multitude of churches, monastic or parochial, with the mighty St. Paul's, ill-replaced even by Wren's noble work, soaring above the rest. It was also a city of pomps and pageantry, for which the breadth of some of the streets, especially the historic Cheapside, gave room enough. It was a city of merry and brilliant social life, as well as commercial activity. On the other hand, its sanitary condition was evidently dreadful, plague was a frequent visitor, and fever was never an absentee. The accumulation of smells must have been sickening, and the combination of noises must have been most trying to the nerves, if there were such things as nerves in Plantagenet times.

The passage of Mr. Besant's book is instructive in which he describes the political connection between the London of the Middle Ages and the country. This he deems, and no doubt rightly, to have been more important than was the connection in later times. The political influence of London was great: her voice more than once morally decided the accession to the crown. But her voice was not only her own, it was that of the nation, with which, through the frequent presence in her of the rural nobility and their retainers, she was closely united. Mr. Besant suggests that the retainers, during their residence with their lords in London, would imbibe and carry back with them to the country the spirit of municipal freedom. The social separation of the landed nobility and gentry from the commercial class he thinks is of comparatively recent date. The younger sons of the mediæval nobility and gentry did not, he thinks, disdain trade; he finds that Whittington, the traditional type of a self-made man, was a gentleman by birth. London had the advantage over the Italian cities as the capital of a nation under a national government; she was thus exempted from the revolutionary politics of urban republics, and the party proscriptions of which Dante was the most illustrious victim.

Only two or three specimens now remain of the city mansions of the great merchants. The departure of the chiefs of trade from the City to West End or suburban residences has made a vast difference in the problem of city government. Elective institutions might work well enough when the election was sure to fall on a Whittington or a Gresham, as it was so long as Whittington or Gresham lived among the citizens and made his social influence felt. Perhaps no city is now so thoroughly deserted by social life as the City of London. It might furnish Prohibitionists, as has been said, with an awful instance of the decline of population accompanying the consumption of drink, for beverages of all kinds are consumed at the eating-houses where the clerks and men of business dine in the middle of the day, while there are scarcely any residents, and out of business hours hardly a footfall is heard.

What with the demolition of the monasteries and their churches, the wide ravages of the great fire, and the migration of the nobility and the merchant princes, there is a gulf between the mediæval and the modern city—not so wide as that between the Roman and the English city, yet very wide. If London was a city of palaces in the time of Edward III., it was, says Mr. Besant, a city of ruins in the time of Elizabeth. He alludes to the destruction of the monasteries and the churches attached to them, some of which, as the Church of the Dominicans, were magnificent, full of the most venerable monuments, and consecrated by the most interesting traditions. The Church of the Knights Hospitallers was blown up with gunpowder. Crutched Friars Church was turned into a carpenter's shop and a tennis court. The Priory of the Holy Trinity was, with great labor, pulled down, and the material sold for paving or building-stones at sixpence a cartload. The Church of Austin Friars escaped, but the spire, the finest in the city, was pulled down by the Marquis of Winchester, and a priceless group of historical monuments was sold for £100. Mr. Besant is here led to ask how there should have been, even among the baser sort, so little reverence for the past and so little regard for art as to allow these glorious buildings to be demolished, and these treasure-houses of monumental art to be rifled without a protest; for it appears that no protest was made except in the case of the spire of Austin Friars. He cites instances of recent vandalism, with the remark that the reverence for what is historical is confined to a few. This is true, and the present revival of mediæval art, while it has produced an effect on the religious sentiment of people of taste, has produced no effect whatever on the religious sentiment of the masses. But in this case there was something more than æsthetic insensibility. The corruption and the covetousness of the monks and ecclesiastics had made them and their houses objects of positive hatred to the people, who, so long as they got rid of the cormorant brood, would care nothing for the destruction of the loveliest nest. In Spain the monks of one of the richest and stateliest abbeys, when the abbey was dissolved, had to flee for their lives from popular

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hatred. Not a single note of mourning, we believe, is to be found in the Elizabethan literature over what seems to all of us, now that monastic corruption is a thing of the past, an act of extreme vandalism, while to churchmen it seems an act of sacrilege.

About the London of the Stuarts and Pepys, or that of the Georges, Hogarth, and Dr. Johnson, there is less to tell that we did not know before, but there is something new in the aspect under which the familiar facts are presented by Mr. Besant. One important change, he says, was that mercantile life ceased to attract the younger sons of the gentry, who found employment in the army or navy, and the city was thus severed from the counties.

"Trade," he says, "was no longer recruited from the better sort, class distinctions were deepened and more sharply defined even among the middle class. A barrister looked down upon a merchant, and would not shake hands with an attorney, while a simple clergyman would not associate with a man in business—Sydney Smith, for instance, refusing to stay a night at a country house because its owner was a banker and a tradesman."

We cannot help doubting this anecdote of Sydney Smith, who was not a man of family, but was a man of sense. What we believe to be true, and what would serve Mr. Besant's purpose as an illustration equally well, is, that the banker poet, Rogers, who was extremely sensitive about his social position, quarrelled with Sydney Smith for having alluded, in aristocratic company, to the firm of Rogers & Co.

We must not overlook the illustrations to this volume, which are numerous and very interesting.

FRENCH DANTE MANUSCRIPTS.

Les Manuscrits de Dante des Bibliothèques de France. Essai d'un catalogue raisonné. Par Lucien Auvray. Paris: Ernest Thorin. 1892.

Dante Allighieri. Traité de l'éloquence vulgaire. Manuscrit de Grenoble, publié par Maignien, Conservateur de la Bibliothèque de Grenoble, et le Dr. Prompt. Venice: Olschki. 1892.

Some months ago we called attention to the fact that France, which, since the days of Fauriel and Ozanam, has shown a singular lack of interest in Dante and his century, has recently awakened from her temporary neglect of a great poet. Prof. Gebhardt's 'L'Italie Mystique' was followed by Rod's 'Vie de Dante,' and that by Mlle. Augis's translation of J. A. Symonds's 'Introduction to the Study of Dante' and by Jeanroy's excellent article in the 'Grande Encyclopédie.' More recently the Dominican Father Berthier has begun the publication of a copiously illustrated theological commentary on the 'Divine Comedy.' Now we see a further proof of this reawakening of interest in the full descriptive catalogue which M. Auvray, Assistant Librarian at the National Library, has attempted of all the manuscripts of the 'Divine Comedy,' or of commentaries on it, or of the lesser works of Dante, possessed by the libraries of France—a total of about sixty manuscripts, of which thirty-six are of the 'Divine Comedy.' This work of classification, identification, and description had been attempted in 1835 by Marsand, whose scholarship was so little trustworthy that on different occasions he gave two conflicting accounts of the same manuscript; and again, in 1846, in the well-known bibliography of De Batines, who, however, had not himself had an opportunity to study the collections in the French libraries, availing himself, instead, of information furnished him by Ferrari. M. Auvray's catalogue is therefore the first that can be regarded as both trustworthy and complete.

The notes on the manuscripts of the 'Divine Comedy' are not the most interesting part of the book. Twenty-one of the thirty-five have already been described, so far as the character and value of their textual readings go, by Dr. Moore, in his 'Contributions to the Textual Criticism of the Divina Commedia.' Moreover, fourteen of the MSS. mentioned by De Batines have now found their way back into Italy, to the Laurentian Library at Florence; two are now in America—one the property of the Harvard College Library, the other of Prof. Norton. Of what may be gathered from the French collections as to Täuber's two families of manuscripts—the Boccaccio group, the type of which is the Vatican MS. long attributed to Boccaccio; and the Barberino group, so called from the copyist, Francesco ser Nardo da Barberino, whom Täuber attempts to identify with the poet Francesco da Barberino, Dante's contemporary—M. Auvray has little that is definite to state. But nothing, he says with reason, could be a more fitting task for the new Italian Dante Society than the publication of a "palæographic album" which should contain photographic facsimiles of the writing of Nardo and his pupils, and typical specimens of the more important MSS. of the 'Divine Comedy.'

It is not surprising to find the French libraries rich in commentaries on the 'Divine Comedy'; that would be only natural in a country where Italian and the Italians have never been an object of common knowledge. Of the many commentators of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, there are few which are not represented there by at least one manuscript. These MSS., however, have very rarely been made use of by editors of the commentaries, and several of them in M. Auvray's catalogue are for the first time brought to the knowledge of scholars under their proper titles.

Besides the commentaries, the French libraries possess an important MS. of the 'Convito,' an instructive translation of the 'De Monarchia,' and the Grenoble MS. of the 'De Vulgari Eloquio.' This last, which we now have before us in a complete photographic reprint, is of unusual interest and importance. Only two other MSS. of this work are known to exist; one is at the Vatican, a copy from an older original, now lost, which belonged to Lorenzo dei Medici; the other is in the library of Prince Trivulzio at Milan. That of the Vatican is of inferior importance, but between the manuscript of Grenoble and that of Milan there exist interesting relations. First, both evidently go back to the same original, for the mangled Provençal quotations and certain peculiarities of the arguments prefixed to the chapters make it hard to believe that the two texts were not copied one from the other or from an original identically the same. Second, the Milan MS. was that on which Trissino based his translation of the 'De Vulgari Eloquio,' the rare *editio princeps* printed at Vicenza in 1529, the year before Trissino, as ambassador of the Pope, attended Charles V. at Bologna and witnessed the definitive establishment of the Spanish power in Italy. Trissino did not add the Latin original of his version, and the theories which Dante advanced agreed so aptly with those for which he was then sponsor, that there were not wanting then and later those who declared the translation an imposture. That there was a Latin original was proved, to the satisfaction of many, by the publication of it at Paris, in 1577, by Jacopo Corbinelli, from a manuscript in his possession. It now appears, from the investigations of M. Maignien and Dr. Prompt, that the Grenoble MS. is that which Corbinelli owned, for, first, the numerous marginal comments, long supposed to have been made in the eighteenth century, are identical, the editors assert, with the emendations which would bring the text into conformity with Corbinelli's edition of 1577; and, secondly, the handwriting is the same as Corbinelli's own fluent and graceful script, which has been preserved for us in a number of his books. More than this, the editors declare that these emendations of Corbinelli, these adaptations by which the Grenoble MS. became the text of 1577, were in almost every instance the modifications necessary to make it agree with Trissino's earlier Italian version.

If that be so, and a comparison shows grounds for the assertion, we have a curious spectacle. Trissino, the Dryden of his age, publishes—anonymously, it would seem—an Italian version of the 'De Vulgari Eloquio,' leaving a mystery hanging over the source of his translation. Fifty years later the Florentine exile, Corbinelli, ex-tutor of Henry III., and already secret informer for Henry IV., publishes the Latin text, dedicating it to Henry III.:

"Recevrez ce present, ouvrage qu'en exil,
Honorant sa Patrie, fit Dante le gentil.
Dante en exil le fit: et Corbinel en France,
Sans aucun sien meffait exilé de Florence,
Fort de vostre bonté, tesmoignant les bienfaits
De vostre cueur Royal qui par vous luy sont faits:
Corbinel, en exil honorant sa Patrie.
Remet ce livre au jour, d'une seule Coppie
Rescous du fons d'oubly: et d'exil le tirant,
Le rappelle de ban, à voz pieds le sacrant."

But of Trissino and the edition of 1529 Corbinelli says not a word, although, if the editors are right, it was by it that he was guided in emendation. It would certainly not have added to his prestige that the French Court should know that his "seule coppie" was not unique and his publication virtually not the first.

The reproduction of the MS., which is entirely successful, includes even the binding. The notes of the editors are less satisfactory. Indeed, for a full and trustworthy rehabilitation of the confused text and the determining of the many questions depending thereon, we must still wait for the long-promised edition of Prof. Raina.

State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff. With an Introduction by F. W. Taussig. Cambridge: Published by Harvard University. 1892.

This volume contains Alexander Hamilton's famous "Report on Manufactures," presented to the House of Representatives in 1791; the speeches of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster upon the Tariff Bill of 1824; Gallatin's Memorial of the Free Trade Convention of 1831; and Robert J. Walker's "Treasury Report" of 1845. While this material is to be found in large libraries, it is not conveniently accessible to the public, and Prof. Taussig deserves the gratitude of all who are interested in following the history of our fiscal policy, as well as of those who care to make the question of protection a subject of serious inquiry.

It must be said, however, that the perusal of these papers gives rise to very mingled emotions. After the lapse of a century it is now contended by protectionists that our favored manufacturers require the aid of duties fourfold and in many cases tenfold as high as those recommended by Hamilton when the

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plea of "infancy" was plausible; and they have succeeded in embodying their contention in law. On the other hand, the arguments upon which Hamilton relied for establishing his case, and which for the most part were conclusive upon the issue as then presented, have become obsolete, and modern protectionists have nothing that deserves consideration to urge in their place. The battle of argument has gone altogether against them, but they have succeeded in the contest of legislation. Sufficient explanations of this phenomenon may be offered; but it is melancholy to consider that any cause has practically triumphed in our counsels while its logical support has disappeared. At the same time, after a careful review of Gallatin's argument, we must concede that it is upon the whole superior to any modern presentation of the cause of free trade with which we are acquainted. The particular illustrations are no longer in point, but the general principles are the same, and their statement is so nearly perfect that very unusual talent must be employed to improve upon it.

Yet it must not be forgotten that the weight of argument had its legitimate effect. After forty years of increasing duties, the protective tendency was checked, and although the progress of reform was arrested in 1842, it was resumed in 1846, and continued until the contest with the Slave Power absorbed the zeal of all reformers. Walker's report is of interest as announcing the improved policy which was about to prevail, and it is a state paper of great ability; but there will be no difference of opinion with Prof. Taussig as to its falling below the work of Hamilton and Gallatin. It has no lack of argumentative power, but it is neither so complete in substance nor so symmetrical in form as the earlier discussions. Perhaps it is worth notice that the declaration made in the platform of the Democratic party this year as to the unconstitutionality of protective duties is implied in Walker's report as well as in Gallatin's memorial.

The speeches of Clay and Webster are of course not without interest, but they do not contribute much to the scientific study of the issue. As argument, Clay's speech is little superior to the puerilities of McKinley, and it must have owed its effect to the eloquence and earnestness of the orator. It consists chiefly of impassioned assertions of long-exploded fallacies, and contains little in the nature of fact. Webster's reply is effective by reason of his acquaintance with economic data, but he was hampered to some extent by the existence of protected manufacturers among his constituents. It contains nothing finer than his denunciation of the contemptible practice, not confined to that era, of calling protectionism the "American policy." As he effectively pointed out, the so-called American policy was an imitation of the policy of foreign States, while the "foreign policy" consisted in "a preference for our own established system as it now actually exists and always has existed."

We concur with Prof. Taussig in his judgment that Hamilton's report remains the strongest presentation of the case for protection that has ever been made by any American statesman. At the same time we incline to regard it as the strongest arraignment of that case, as it now stands. His theoretical argument is pervaded with that native aristocratical sentiment which his political experience had done so much to strengthen. He had practically forced the Constitution upon an ignorant and reluctant people, and he believed himself competent to force industries upon them which should be as beneficial economically as the Constitution was politically. Singularly enough, he embodies in his argument a tolerably complete list of manufactures which were already flourishing, without apparently noticing that he refutes his own theoretical propositions. As is well known, he fixes the highest protective duty at 15 per cent., at a time when our country was feeble and exposed to the vindictive commercial rivalry of Great Britain. Had he foreseen the culmination of his policy in the tariff of 1890, we believe that he would have shrunk in terror from its inception.

The American Missionary in Japan. By Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DR. GORDON'S handy little book, of fewer than three hundred pages, and dainty in its American dress of Quaker gray and silver, with Japanese design of full moon and plum-blossoms, is a striking commentary on President Arthur's felicitous term for the United States of "the great Pacific Power." The American missionaries, beginning with Liggins, Brown, Verbeck, and Hepburn, have done more than propagate dogma: they were the exemplars of the civilization of Christendom in its most winning form. They introduced good medicine, rational therapeutics, the wash-tub and board, the stove, soap, and household comforts. They ministered to intellectual hunger and fed the mind. They lived down suspicion and disarmed prejudice and even persecution. They trained some of the young men who led the revolution of 1868, and most of the mature men who now hold the helm of Japan. They educated thousands in parliamentary procedure. It may fairly be questioned whether representative and constitutional government in Japan could have won the marvellous measure of success thus far attained without the presence of the American missionaries and their long and patient training of the people. The overwhelming majority of church members, for a decade or more, consisted of men—young samurai, of the class, hereditarily gifted and numbering now about 400,000, which always has governed Japan and for a long time to come will govern it. These young men, in scores of well-known instances, graduated directly from the church meetings in which the special virtue of self-control had been emphasized and cultivated, first into the local, and then into the national assemblies. For their scholarship, varied abilities, character, and demonstrated unselfishness, the names of some of these Americans are household words in the Mikado's Empire. Both Government recognition and private popular esteem have been strikingly manifested.

With a directness, frankness, and clearness that charm, Dr. Gordon tells the story of his twenty years' experience as missionary, evangelist, helper, servant, and friend of the Japanese. There are no "natives" or "heathen" in his lexicon. He knows only friends, brothers, and the needy. He tells of his study of the people and their fascinating and exasperating language, of the famous "Kumamoto band" of converts that now form a coterie of literary and theological leaders, of Japanese preaching and preachers, of the incidents of evangelistic tours, of the lights and shadows of the work, of the Independent and Associated churches, of the great university founded by Neeshima in Kioto, of medical missions, and of Christian womanhood. With practical good sense, he discusses denominationalism and comparative religion, and pictures the merits and demerits of Shin Nippon (New Japan). As full of wit and humor, choice anecdote, racy allusion, and poetic thought as a pudding is of plums, this book is sure to be widely read.

Like a sensible man, Dr. Gordon mourns neither over the so-called "reaction" nor the tendency of the Japanese to do their own thinking, even of a theological sort. He rather rejoices that they have passed the nursling stage, in which swallowing is the only act necessary to nourishment. Now that they have grown teeth and are able both to chew and eschew, and even desire occasionally to rest in order to sound digestion, our healthy-minded Christian is actually happy. So well-grounded is his confidence in the ultimate victory of Christianity in Japan that, his vacation over, he again sets his face towards Kioto, for a new term of service. As a means of intelligently informing the average person exactly what Protestant Christian missionary work in Japan is, this little volume is equal to a barrel of the much-printed but little-read sectarian literature intended to hold both prejudices and pocket-books.

On the Modification of Organisms. By David Syme. Melbourne: George Robertson & Co.; London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 1892. 8vo, pp. 164.

AFTER perusal of treatises advocating the Darwinian hypothesis, Mr. Syme's book is a good one to take up as a corrective. The author clears his ground as he raises his own construction. In doing so he makes numerous generally well-considered attacks on the theories of his predecessors. Darwin's conclusions receive by far the greatest amount of attention, and, it must be admitted, they do not improve under their merciless treatment. Some of the points are familiar already, but in the critical dissections in which they and others are made to figure, further havoc is wrought upon the premises against which they are turned. At first, six of the seven chapters in the work seem to be filled with destructive onslaughts on Darwinism; closer examination shows each to be attended by something which, in the author's opinion, will more satisfactorily occupy the position attacked and at the same time form an additional element in support of the theory for which it is proposed to displace that of natural selection. The common objection urged against dissenters, though applicable to the majority of advocates, that they have not fully comprehended selection, is of no avail in the present case. Any uncertainty vanishes before Mr. Syme's discussions of the definitions and offices of selection, results of competition, elimination, origin of variation, coloration, sexual characters, intelligence, instinct, cross-fertilization and insects, and modifying agents in general. In the author's scheme the single cell is taken as the point of departure; it is the source of all change; it is the biological unit, the irreducible vital entity, the seat of life and energy, the key that unlocks the mystery of organic modification. It is also the psychological unit, the irreducible unit which feels, thinks, and wills—a marvel and a mystery, possessing potentialities beyond anything in nature; a unit behind which it is not possible to go any more than behind the biological unit or the physical unit or atom. The community of the psychi-

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cal units is called the soul, and a synthesis of these units the ego; the functions of the two being so distinct that the latter not only does not direct, but is not even conscious of, the operations of the former. The modifying actions proceed from the organism as a whole, and also from every part, external conditions furnishing only occasion or incitement, while organic change is the result of physiological changes.

Some of the most important differences between Mr. Syme and other anti-Darwinians exist in terms rather than in substance. The existence of the struggle to conform is recognized, but perhaps not in its due importance as compared with the struggle in direct competition. To the great struggle to adapt we should trace the tendencies of portions of species to vary in particular directions, thus inducing divergences through which new species originate without the elimination or even existence of intermediate forms. Severe competition is shown to be always degrading. It is shown that dichogamy in plants is not the result of benefit from insect visits, but of injury and adaptation; it is stated that the greater number of plants do not cross-fertilize, and that where insects are most numerous, in the tropics, attractive flowers are least abundant. Insect intelligence is made to account for protective resemblances. Certain sexual features usually supposed to be related to the same sex are shown to be adaptations relating to the other. The breeding habit of the Megapodes, hatching the eggs in heaps of decaying vegetation, is said to be a secondary instinct. "This is a modified or acquired instinct; but had the bird not possessed the primary incubating instinct in the first instance, it could never have acquired this modified form of it." How would Mr. Syme explain the case of the alligator, which makes a similar nest? "Many Arctic animals change their coats as many as four times during the year—are dark-colored in summer, white in winter, and an intermediate color in spring and autumn." It needs but one change of coat (moult) to account for all these colors: the new coat of dark color is acquired in summer; in the fall it passes through the grayish tint as it becomes white for the winter, and as the new summer coat appears among the white hairs late in spring, the intermediate tint again is visible.

Primitive Man in Ohio. By Warren K. Moorehead. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1892. 8vo, pp. 246.

In this volume Mr. Moorehead gives us the result of some years of work in the Ohio valley, in the course of which he explored 107 mounds, graves, and cemeteries. Much of this labor was done at his own expense and under circumstances that entailed great personal discomfort; but in spite of the adverse conditions his enthusiasm never flagged, and, as a result, he has brought together a collection which has rarely if ever been surpassed. As was to have been expected, some of these mounds were mere heaps of earth, or earth and stones, and contained nothing of interest, while in others the finds were rich in number and varied in character. To enumerate all the different types were a profitless task. Suffice it to say that among them may be found the usual assortment of implements and ornaments in stone, bone, shell, and copper, together with a number of the skulls and other osseous remains of the people who made and used them. Specimens of the different kinds are figured and described, and though perfectly satisfactory as far as they go, yet they do not give an adequate idea of the collection, which in point of size and variety of contents, and by virtue of the presence of certain new forms, is of the first importance.

While fully appreciating the amount and character of Mr. Moorehead's work, we are obliged to confess that, from an ethnological point of view, it tells us nothing new. Articles similar in kind to those he unearthed have been described by Squier, Putnam, Thomas, and others, and, so far as they and the crania bear upon the question of race, they do not indicate a different civilization from that which the Indian is known to have reached, nor do they require the invention of another people in order to explain them. This our author evidently perceives, for though he does not say it in so many words, yet it is clearly what is meant when he tells us, p. 199, that "nothing more than the upper status of savagery was attained by any race or tribe living within the limits of the present State of Ohio"; that "all statements to the contrary are misrepresentations"; and that "if we go by field testimony alone (not to omit the reports of early travellers among North American tribes), we can assign primitive man high attainments in but few things, and these indicate neither civilization nor an approach toward it."

To this conclusion, except so far as the charge of misrepresentation is concerned, we certainly do not object; but when our author, abandoning the field of personal exploration, approaches the subject from what may be termed the historic side, he betrays a want of preparation that makes it impossible for him to discuss the origin of these works in a full and satisfactory manner. Take, for instance, the statement, p. 106, that he "had never heard that" articles of European manufacture "were found in any of these hollow or earth-filled graves"; while it is doubtless true, it carries no weight in the investigation, for the reason that others of us have heard of such discoveries. Indeed, if he will consult "Aboriginal Monuments of New York," in vol. ii. 'Smithsonian Contributions,' p. 129, he will find that glass beads were taken from similar graves at Augusta, Ky., hardly a day's travel from where he was at work. So, too, the statement, p. 115, that there is "evidence that this region was occupied by an industrious community long anterior to the invasion of the Shawnees," may be true if, by invasion, he means the retreat of this people westward, across the Allegbany Mountains, and their return to Ohio, about A. D. 1725. But if, going back some two or three centuries, he refers to the time when they were first in Ohio—before they had been driven away by the Iroquois—his evidence will lose much of its force; for we are told that they were living in that region when it was first visited by the whites, and, so far as we know anything to the contrary, they may have been there for hundreds of years. Now, it must not be supposed from this that we intend to assert that they built all of the remains, or any particular one, for the Cherokees and other mound-building tribes are said to have lived there at some time in the past, and they may have erected some of them. What, however, we do affirm is, that the evidence, historical and archæological, of the Shawnee origin of some of these graves, cemeteries, and mounds is of such a character as to make it incumbent upon any one who denies it to give a reason for the faith that is in him.

In the preparation of this volume, as well as in the work of exploration, Mr. Moorehead had the assistance of Messrs. Gerard Fowke, H. T. Cresson, and "Jack" Bennett. To the first of these gentlemen we are indebted for a valuable paper upon the character and extent of Flint Ridge—that immense storehouse from which the aborigines drew the crude material for many of their arms and implements, while in chapter i. Mr. Cresson gives, in a clear and concise form, the evidence upon which is predicated the existence of palæolithic man within this region. He is also to be credited with the chapter upon the crania, in which, among other things, he notes the presence of different forms of skulls in these cemeteries, and uses it as proof that this region was once the seat of a war between a people with long and one with short heads. This may or may not have been the case; but, admitting it to be true, it will fit in with the account of the expulsion of the Shawnees from this region, for the Iroquois, who drove them away, had, according to Dr. Wilson, long heads, while the testimony of the graves in places once held by the Shawnees, and, so far as we know, by no other people, leaves but little doubt as to the prevalence of short heads in that tribe. The illustrations, of which we have fifty-four, were made from drawings by Mr. Bennett, and give a good idea of the different articles and the conditions under which they were found.

Early Bibles of America. By Rev. John Wright, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn. Thomas Whittaker. 1892. 12mo, pp. vi, 171.

The author has done rather uneven work in giving one-half of his pages to three Bibles, and condensing his treatment of all the others which he notices to such an extent that often he appears to be giving little more than a bare list. To be sure, the Eliot Indian Bible, the "Saur" German Bible, and the "Aitken" English Bible are of interest as the first American editions in those languages; but others also possess considerable interest and should not be passed by too lightly. It is evident that Dr. Wright has not seen all of the books which he describes, though, in fact, no one else is likely to have had that privilege. His accuracy is thus dependent upon that of secondary sources, conditioned by the liability to error incidental to compilation, type-setting, and proof-reading. Errors of date are, in fact, we believe, rare. The sources in question are not numerous, but have been well used. References to them, however, being infrequent, it is not always possible to trace a given statement. It is strange not to find any mention of Dr. Isaac H. Hall's monograph upon the Greek Testament of America, a book which is practically exhaustive in its line. It can scarcely be that Dr. Wright was ignorant of its existence. His main service is in having, after considerable correspondence, determined the whereabouts of a number of the "Saur" Bibles and some of the others, and in having told his story in popular language.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Addis, W. E. The Documents of the Hexateuch Translated and Arranged. Putnams. $3.
An Exquisite Fool: A Novel. Harpers. 50 cents.
Appleton, R. Mrs. Harry St. John: A Novel. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. $1.25.
Baby John. By the author of Miss Toosey's Mission. Roberts Bros. 50 cents.
Bailey, Prof. M. A. American Mental Arithmetic. American Book Co. 35 cents.
Barbour, Rev. L. G. The End of Time: A Poem of the Future. Putnams. $1.50.
Barnes, Mary S. Studies in American History. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50.
Batchelor, Rev. J. The Ainu of Japan. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

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Bell, Malcolm. Edward Burne-Jones: A Record and a Review. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. $20.
Bourgade la Dardye, Dr. E. de. Paraguay: The Land and the People. Scribners. $2.25.
Bourget, P. La Terre Promise. B. Westermann & Co.
Calmettes, F. A Fisher Girl of France. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Champney, Elizabeth W. Witch Winnie's Studio. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Coolidge, Susan. Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.50.
Dale, D. The Little Doctor; or, The Magic of Nature. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Dear. By the author of Miss Toosey's Mission. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
Degrerdon, W. E. The Grammar of Woodwork: A Graduated System. Macmillan. 60 cents.
Dickens, C. Dombey and Son: A Reprint of the First Edition. Macmillan. $1.
Dickens, C. The Old Curiosity Shop. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Douglas, Amanda M. Sherburne House. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Ellinger, G. Kirchenlied und Volkslied. Stuttgart: G. F. Göschen; New York: International News Co.
Evans, Mrs. E. E. The Story of Kaspar Hauser from Authentic Records. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $1.75.
Ewing, Mrs. J. H. Jackanapes—Daddy Darwin's Dovecot—Lob-Lie-by-the-Fire. E. & J. B. Young & Co. $2.
Feun, G. M. Gil the Gunner. E. & J. B. Young & Co. $2.
Foster, L. C., and Williams, S. Selections for Memorizing. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.
Freeman, Prof. E. A. The Story of Sicily. Putnams. $1.50.
Greener, W. W. The Breech-loader, and How to Use It. Forest and Stream Publishing Co. $1.
Halsted, Prof. G. B. Elementary Synthetic Geometry. John Wiley & Sons.
Harper, H. A. From Abraham to David. Macmillan. $1.
Haviland, Dr. A. The Geographical Distribution of Disease in Great Britain. 2d ed. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $4.50.
Henderson, F. By the Sea, and Other Poems. 2d ed. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Henley, W. E., and Stevenson, R. L. Three Plays. Scribners. $2.
Hill, T. E. Souvenir Guide to Chicago and the World's Fair. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.
Holder, C. F. Along the Florida Reef. Appletons.
Howerton, G. T. Short Talks on Character Building. Fowler & Wells Co. $1.
Hugo, V. Quatrevingt-treize. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.
James, Prof. B. W. Alaskana; or, Alaska in Descriptive and Legendary Poems. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
Johnson, Annie E. Songs from Nahant. Lynn, Mass.: F. A. Ireson.
Kaplan, A. O. The Magic Laugh: A Poem. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 75 cents.
La Favre, Carrica. The Royal Road to Beauty, Health, &c. Fowler & Wells Co. 25 cents.
Landor, W. S. Poems, Dialogues in Verse, and Epigrams. 2 vols. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
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Lyall, Edna. The Autobiography of a Slander. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Marchmont, A. W. The Old Mill Mystery. John A. Taylor & Co. 30 cents.
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Medd, Rev. P. G. The Greek Devotions of Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester. E. & J. B. Young & Co. $2.
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Norman, J. H. Complete Guide to the World's Twenty-nine Metal Monetary Systems. Putnams. $2.25.
Ohnet, Georges. Nimrod & Co. Cassell. 50 cents.
Oliphant, Mrs. The Cuckoo in the Nest. U. S. Book Co.
Orme, B. Treasure-Book of Consolation. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Paine, Barry. Playthings and Parodies. Cassell. $1.
Paley, F. A. Fragments of the Greek Comic Poets, with renderings into English verse. 2d ed. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 98 cents.
Ransome, Prof. C. Battles of Frederick the Great. Scribners. $1.50.
Riis, J. A. The Children of the Poor. Scribners. $2.50.
Sand, George. The Naiad: A Ghost Story. Wm. R. Jenkins.
Sargent, N. B. The Hour of Song. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 85 cents.
Schallenberg, V. Green Tea: A Love Story. Cassell. 50 cents.
Scollard, Clinton. Songs of Sunrise Lands. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Scott, Sir W. Waverley. Dryburgh ed. Macmillan. $1.25.
The Great Streets of the World. Scribners.
Tolstoi, Count Alexis. Prince Serebryani. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Van Rensselaer, Mrs. S. English Cathedrals. The Century Co. $6.
Weymouth, R. F. The Resultant Greek Testament: The Text in which the Majority of Modern Editors are Agreed. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $3.00.

NOVEMBER
EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES.—The Service of Psychology to Education, James Sully; Normal Training in Women's Colleges, Francis A. Walker; Habitual Postures of School Children, Eliza M. Mosher; Educational Methods at West Point, Peter S. Michie; The University Spirit, John M. Coulter; Some New Text-Books of Ethics, James H. Hyslop.
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